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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	6th June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June 1897.

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NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

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NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE FORT AND HARBOUR WARD.

THE said ELECTION being a contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the Names of the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing, their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Mir Aun Ali	Warden Road, Breach Candy.	Barrister-at-Law	Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff. Mr. Neh. Roberts Dr. E. F. Underwood, M. D. Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, M.D.	Mr. Edalji Nasarvanji, G.G.M.C. Mr. L. H. Blomenstock. Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. W. B. Boyd. Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas.
2	Mr. Nasarwanji Edalji Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Kavasji Patel Street, Fort.	Vakil, High Court	Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Behramji Naoroji Darabsett, G.G.M.C. Mr. Jamaspji Minocherji Dastur	Mr. Dinsha Fardunji Mulla. Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak. Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji Setna.

The POLL will be taken on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1897, at the Arthur Crawford Market.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

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S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

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MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early:—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
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FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful *Climb and Descent he is unconsciously* accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing *testimony of Good Management and Successful Working*, and promises splendid results in the future.

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THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.**, BOMBAY.

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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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PREVENT FEVERS

And destroy all noxious or infectious odours from Closets, or offensive Refuse, by using THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER,

"CALVERT'S."

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC—the strongest Disinfectant known—and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Dredgers; 7 and 14-lb. Tins (to re-fill dredgers), 2s. 6d. and 4s. each (English rates).

Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed.

AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS MADE WITH TAR OIL.

Dr. R. M. GOVER, in his report to the Director-General of Prisons, says:—"Carbolic Acid is the most certain and powerful of the numerous substances used as disinfectants. The preparations supplied by Messrs. Calvert & Co., are, in my opinion, much superior to those of any other manufacturer."

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AWARDED 70 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF LONDON.	2038	Whish	about the 8th June.

THIS steamer is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.,
REVISED NOTICE.

THE AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND advertised to be paid on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1897, is unavoidably put off to THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1897.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound to Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible] Horse feed, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs.	6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Should send for a Copy of the
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THE MANY ADVANTAGES
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ORIENTAL
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INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
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FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
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Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
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Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 28th May to 9th June (both days inclusive).

By Order.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Byculla, 22nd May, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st June next and until further notice, the LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE on Week Days and Sundays will be REVISED, which necessitates a few ALTERATIONS in the THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE, particulars of which may be had from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all Local Stations.

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી ન્યુ ઇસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22ND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1896.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett made as an additional Director on the Board.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1896-97 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 29th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 23rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett made as an additional Director on the Board.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th May, 1897 both days inclusive.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume, which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow World Red and the Black Races and the Origin accomplished Myths, collated and focussed by [illegible] scholar and man of letters.

Volume II, with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18s. [illegible] not each with order.

Volume I, which [illegible] Illustrations, will be sold with [illegible] 583 pages net price of the two Volumes being £1 1s with order.

As soon as Vol. II, is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271, STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
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3. Divine Names in Pal.
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5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
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15. The Axis as Pillar
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THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
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3. The Heaven's Wheel.
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SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
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WHORLS, RAGS.

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NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work: the fruit of several years resourceful and [illegible] rious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent." August 21 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review." January, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
41 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	" 16,00,000

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
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SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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HATTERS
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HOSIERS,
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STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS, } IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRESENT DAY FASHIONS.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

● Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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FOR MAY, 1897.

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ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
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30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
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An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

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NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,202,433.

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1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

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WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

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23, Apollo Street.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h 32m. High water, 10-37m., 10-10n. Low water, 3-23m., 4-8n.

P. & O. s. s. Ganges, with English Mails of the 14th instant, expected to arrive, 8 a.m.

New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Madras United S. and W. Mills, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Christ and the Needs of Man," by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-15, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A. Subject: "Christ and the Needs of Man."

PATHARE PRABHU NEW WADY DEBATING SOCIETY.—The meetings of the society will commence from to-day (Saturday). They have been stopped during the last five months owing to the plague.

ARAYA SAMAJ.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Samaj, to be held at the Samaj Mandir Hall, to-morrow (Sunday,) at 4-30 p.m., Shashtri Narhari Vishnu Godesar will address on "The Causes of Disunion."

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Ciyarolal, barrister-at-law, Dewan of Sailana, Central India, and nephew of Raja Deen Dayal who has been in Bombay for a few days, staying with his uncle, left last night from the Victoria Terminus for Sailana.

THE LATE DR. J. C. LISBOA.—There will be a solemn Office for the Dead, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m., in the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, and a Requiem High Mass, on Monday, at 7 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. C. Lisboa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Monday next.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Jivaji Sonavala, in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 57, Hornby Road, Fort, at 5-30, this evening. Subject: "Fire."—Mr. Ardeshir Nassarwanji Framji Billimoria will also lecture in Gujerati, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 5-30, on "The Rites and Ceremonies in the Zoroastrian Religion; their value and the occult and sublime philosophy underlying them."

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Ardeshir Jeevanji, a Parsee, residing in Trinity Street, has reported to the police the theft of a German silver watch, with gold chain and pendants, of the collective value of Rs. 230, from the pocket of his waistcoat, which had been left hanging on a nail in the room. The complainant's servant, who had been employed only four days previous to the discovery of the theft, has absconded. On an inquiry made by the police, it has been ascertained that the same man is also wanted at Broach on a similar charge.

THE LATE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Nrisinh Library, at Broach, held on the 25th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Pranlal S. Desai, pleader, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ambashanker Uttamram, seconded by Mr. Hiralal Chunilal, Government Pleader, that a letter of condolence be sent to Rao Saheb Madhavlal J. Yajnik, son of the late Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik; also that a photograph of this much-lamented Hon'ble gentleman be obtained and hung in the Library Hall. Mr. Ambashanker said that the deceased rendered meritorious services to his country in various directions.

FIRE AT KAMATIPURA.—About half-past 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in a general dealer's shop, belonging to one Luxmon Danob, and situated at Centre Road, Kamatipura. From inquiries made by the police, it appeared that shortly before the outbreak the owner had been cooking his food in a room at the back of his shop, when he was called into the shop to serve a customer. During his absence a spark fell from the fire on to some paper, which got ignited and fell into an open tin of kerosine oil. On an alarm being raised, some neighbours rushed in and extinguished the flames. The damage done to the goods in the shop by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 60, and to the house at Rs. 40.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—Yesterday was the last day for receiving nominations for the seat of a Municipal Councillor caused vacant by the retirement of Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass. There are two candidates; Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, and Mr. K. N. Mehta, a pleader. Mr. Mir Aun Ali is proposed by Mr. K. M. Shroff; Dr. E. F. Underwood; Mr. Roberts, solicitor; and Mr. C. Underwood, and seconded by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee; Mr. Blumenstock; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd; and Mr. Kalliandass Keshavdass. Mr. Mehta is proposed by Dr. N. N. Katrak; and seconded by Dr. B. N. Darabshet. The Municipal Commissioner has fixed Friday next for the polling.

STRANGE CASE OF THEFT.—Baboo Succaram, a cultivator, residing at Lalwady, Parel, made a report to the police that about 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, he went to work in the garden at De Lisle Road, leaving his mother at home. About an hour afterwards the mother brought his food in the garden, and told Baboo that she had left the key of their room in the padlock hanging on the door, and that he was to go home, get Rs. 3 out of a box, lock the door, and bring the key to her. The complainant, on reaching home, found the door locked, and on an inquiry found the key with a woman, named Bhagoobai, a next door neighbour. He then opened his room, and having taken Rs. 3 from the box, locked the door, and again went to the garden. On returning home in the evening the complainant and his mother found that their fire-place had been dug up, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 520, and Rs. 20 in cash, that had been buried in a copper box underneath the earth had been stolen.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

MESSRS. D. J. TATA and Darashah Bazonjee, honorary secretaries of the Parsee Gymkhana, have just issued the committee's general report of the working of the institution during the past year. The number of members at the end of the year was 195, of whom 18 were absent members and 29 life-members. The committee have recorded with feelings of the deepest regret the sad loss by the death of one of their most valued colleagues, the late Mr. K. N. Seervai (Income-Tax Collector), whose advice and co-operation were always of the greatest use. His death has caused a gap hard to be filled up on the Special Cricket Committee for the management of the Presidency matches, where his firmness and tact helped to lighten the labour of a naturally arduous task. The committee further state:—The question of improving and extending the present pavilion continued to engage the attention of your committee during the past year. Owing to the liberality of a few members and the active and successful canvassing for life membership, your committee were enabled to form a more ambitious scheme which would give the Gymkhana a pavilion that would meet the increasing demands for accommodation and comfort and be more in consonance with the standing it now occupies as the oldest native Gymkhana in Bombay. Suitable plans were prepared, and, after being exhibited on the pavilion for a week, were submitted to Government and received the necessary official sanction in due course. Owing to the plague and the difficulties of obtaining the necessary labour and supervision the work could not be taken in hand in time to ensure its being completed before the break of the monsoon, and your committee have thought it advisable to postpone operations till after the rains. "A special committee was appointed to consider the question of the improvements of the cricket pitch. On their report certain improvements were sanctioned which were to have been taken in hand at the close of the year. But the same causes which prevented building operations interfered with the undertaking of this work also. As a temporary measure the soil has received a slight top-dressing, which being undertaken very late, will hardly tend to improve matters much, unless the pitch is given rest and allowed to consolidate till the middle of the monsoon. "The heavy rains of last season and the consequent deterioration of the pitch interfered a good deal with cricket. This was very regrettable, as owing to a large influx of playing members, never was the gymkhana so strong and the cricket committee had no easy task in satisfying all members who wanted to take part in matches. The programme which was heavier than usual could not all be got through, owing to the inclemency of the weather. One of the most prominent features of the season was the ambitious attempt to put three teams in the field on the same day and engage three such fairly strong clubs as the Hindu, 1st in., and Elphinstone College Gymkhanas. All three events came off simultaneously as arranged, but the weather only made half-an-hour's play possible in each match. The same unkind fate was encountered in the two matches with the 'Bombay Gymkhana, both of which were drawn. Your committee had the arrangements, as in the previous year, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, both of which they regret to say resulted in the defeat of the Parsee team."

The Honourable N. N. Wadia, the treasurer, has submitted a general balance-sheet for the year 1896, from which it appears that the capital of the Gymkhana is Rs. 25,983, of which the donations were Rs. 15,213, and entrance fees Rs. 2,545 and Rs. 300 received during the year. There were eight new life members, whose fees at Rs. 250 each amounted to Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 1,800 are put down as part of the Building Fund. The sum of Rs. 3,928 was collected as fees in current account showing the income, leaving Rs. 317-8 as subscriptions in arrears. The capital expenditure on account of buildings amounted to Rs. 5,615; whereas the water-fitting, tennis courts, cricket pitches, furniture, etc., cost Rs. 6,477; and current expenditure, including salaries of the staff, taxes, tennis, and cricket expenses, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,327, recoverable moneys Rs. 617, leaving a balance in favour of the Gymkhana of Rs. 3,873. On the whole the report is considered very satisfactory by the members of the Parsee Gymkhana.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

14th May.—Sub. Lieut. E. C. I. Hazenbye, R.I.M.S. Minto, granted privilege leave for 15 days.

17th May.—Commander C. F. Oldham, R.N., in charge Marine Survey of India, left for England on 15th instant, on completion of term of service.

Commander St. L. S. Warden, placed in charge of Marine Survey until further orders.

23rd May.—Engineers H. Johnston and C. J. I. Jones returned from leave, and temporarily appointed to the R. I. M. S. Minto.

25th May.—Lieut. J. J. W. Calderon, R. I. M. S. Minto, proceeds to Rangoon on the 31st instant, to take command of the R. I. M. S. Pagan, vice Lieut. S. D. Vale, granted six months, leave on being relieved.

27th May.—Engineer H. Johnston, attached temporarily to the R. I. M. S. Minto, is appointed to that vessel as Engineer in-charge.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO., 90 Piccadilly, London, W.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIMLA was visited by a severe thunderstorm on Monday, hail and rain falling, while a violent gale blew for some hours in the morning. At Naini Tal also there was a heavy downpour of rain, with thunder and lightning, but the Volunteer parade, at which the Lieutenant-Governor appeared, was not stopped, as at first seemed probable.

THE Amir of Kabul was some time ago offered the services of medical officers from India for plague duty on his frontiers. His Highness has declined the offer, and as the plague is now subsiding it is not likely to be renewed.

WHEN Captain A. H. Mcmahon takes up his new appointment of Political Agent at Gilgit, Captain S. H. Godfrey will return to Srinagar. Captain Mcmahon does not expect to reach Gilgit till the end of June owing to the Kashmir passes being still snow-bound.

THE émeute of the Herati regiments which form part of the garrison of Asmar north of Jellalabad is not serious in itself, as the sepoys have no friends or sympathisers in Eastern Afghanistan. General Ghulam Hyder will therefore probably be able to deal summarily with the malcontents. Of course if the Afghan troops generally take to emphasising their grievances by mutinous outbreaks, the Amir of Kabul may have a troublous time before him. There is, however, no sign so far of any common action among the troops in different parts of the country.

NOT a little discontent has been created in Sind, writes the *C. & M. Gazette*, by the extraordinary action of the Commissioner. The sudden and inexplicable way in which the Karachi Municipality was superseded by the Plague Committee is not forgotten, and now Mr. Wingate bobs up serenely at Sukkur and supersedes the Plague Committee and District authorities at that place without rhyme or reason. They have strenuously fought the plague from the outset and with great success; and this supersession, while it must be very galling to the officers concerned, must also have a general bad effect on the administration, displaying a want of confidence in the District authorities. The plague outbreak has served to reveal a wonderful unanimity of vacillation in high quarters in Bombay, and a general tendency to rush from one extreme to the other; they have procrastinated where they should not procrastinate, and interfered where they should not interfere. This has been more especially marked in Sind, where, from the first, the local authorities have been fully alive to the dangers of the pestilence and have never been lulled into a false sense of security.

SINCE the 1st January, when Messrs. A. Pate and Son, of Ceylon, started the coach service between Matale and Jaffna, they have lost over one hundred horses, there being reason to believe that the horses had been poisoned. Telegraphic information has been received in Colombo to the effect that a man, said to belong to a rival company, has been arrested in the act of poisoning horses.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Hugh Ernest Tollemache, of Kannia, Malai, Southern India, eldest son of the late Rev. Ernest C. Tollemache, and grandson of the late Rev. the Hon. Hugh Francis Tollemache, and Caroline Mary, only child of Mr. John Payne, of Palliar, Southern India, and grand-daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Payne, of Rownham, Southampton, Hants.

THE Bengal Executive Committee now accepted from Mr. Bourdillon's proposal to utilize a certain portion of the Famine Fund for loans in cases in which the local authorities consider such a course expedient. By carefully restating the primary objects of the Famine Fund, the Committee has done its best to ensure that no abuses shall spring out of the granting of these loans. As to the argument that "to help poor people of these classes by gifts of money, or by loans without security or with insufficient security" might demoralize the people, the Committee forcibly reply that "the risk of some demoralization is scarcely to be avoided in the administration of relief on a gigantic scale; and, after all, it is a smaller evil than those which the Fund is designed to mitigate." We agree with the Committee, however, that any demoralization resulting from this course is an extremely remote contingency.

THE Dufferin Fund has now six scholarships of £50 each, tenable for two years, open to female medical students who have passed through colleges in India and wish to pursue their studies at home. Lady Dufferin herself founded four of these scholarships from donations given in response to an appeal by the English Branch of the Fund, and they are fittingly called the Queen-Empress, the Dufferin, the Lansdowne and the Elgin scholarships. The fifth and sixth were founded last year by the City Companies and are known as the City of London scholarships. Lady Elgin, who takes the warmest interest in the work of the Association which bears Lady Dufferin's name has now signified her intention of giving £1,000 in order to found yet a seventh scholarship in honour of the Queen's Commemoration, and it is to be entitled the "Diamond Jubilee." As the Queen-Empress is patron of the National Association for supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India, Lady Elgin's action is a peculiarly appropriate one; and if any one in India is at a loss as to how best to celebrate the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign they could not do better than add their contribution to her Excellency's donation.

AN important question affecting the law of evidence will come up for settlement shortly in the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces. At present the utmost diversity of opinion and practice exists as to the use which should be made of police diaries in cases before the Lower Courts. In some courts the presiding magistrate or judge goes so far as to order a translation of the diary to be made before the case comes on; in others the diary is not even allowed in court. Naturally the use or misuse of these diaries may have the most important bearing upon a case, and it is felt that the time has come when some definite rule should be laid down for general guidance. A case now awaiting trial in the High Court affords an opportunity for raising the question, and the full Bench of six judges will decide it. The case came up before their lordships on Tuesday, but was adjourned until the 18th June to give the Crown Counsel time to get full and definite instructions, so that the question may be settled once for all. Sir John Edge, however, indicated the chief points which the Bench would wish to hear argued. Among these are the question whether depositions, *i.e.*, statements made by persons to police officers which such officers are empowered to record under section 161, should be recorded in a special diary? What is the effect of the diary as a confidential document if such statements are recorded? In any event, whether these statements are recorded or not, what use can be made of the diary by the court; what use by the counsel for the prosecution, and what use by the defence? If the diary is to be made use of by a witness to refresh his memory what right does that give to the prosecution or the defence to use the diary? Assuming that the police officer records in the diary that he has heard a certain person say certain things to a third person and does not record the statement in the diary, does the fact of that entry entitle the prosecution or the defence to use the diary? What rights, if any, are conferred upon either side by the use of the diary by any other party? Has an accused person a right to demand a copy of depositions recorded under section 161 (whether embodied in the diary or separately). In the interests of justice, it is clearly necessary that there should be an authoritative rule on these points, and that an uniform practice should be followed in all the courts.

OUR Allahabad contemporary urges that the Government of India should take advantage of the presence of Professor Koch, Professor Pfeiffer and other distinguished bacteriologists who have gathered here to investigate the plague, and should apply to them for assistance in determining the best practical precautions against enteric. The prevalence of the disease just now at Agra in the York and Lancaster Regiment gives point to the appeal, and at the same time illustrates the peculiar difficulties of guarding against it, for the outbreak is attributed to the pipe water supplied to the cantonments from reservoirs presumably pure; in this resembling a previous outbreak which was traced in the first instance to a cantonment dairy under thorough supervision. In the latest case, as in the first, it may very likely prove that contaminated matter introduced by the carelessness of lazy menials frustrated all precautions, and the serious thing is that so long as we are dependent on native cooks, masalchis sweepers, dhobies and their kin, there is no prospect of this risk being avoided. Something more might be done however, not only to supply pure water, but to cut off infected supplies by systematically purifying all tanks and wells kept open in the vicinity of cantonments and by filling up all polluted pools and wells unfit for use. A far more hopeful means of combatting the disease, probably the only effectual method, would be the discovery of some process of inoculation which would render us immune to the poison, and it is to this end that our correspondents urge Government to call in the service of the bacteriological experts now visiting us. Eberth's bacillus, the supposed active agent in the malady, has been recognised and isolated already, it remains to find a means of controlling it and rendering it innocuous. Certainly the heavy mortality from enteric calls for some determined effort to master it and to set about systematic investigation of the methods of immunity. We know of no more fitting way of commemorating the Queen's reign than the completion and equipment on an adequate scale of that long-delayed Pasteur Institute for India, which by grappling with the active causes of the terrible mortality from hydrophobia, cholera, plague, snake-bite, beriberi and enteric, holds out fair promise of saving thousands of lives throughout the country.

DIAMOND JUBILEE ADDRESS FROM THE LADIES OF SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 27.

A MEETING was held at the instance of Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., under the auspices of the Surat Stri Samaj at Shet Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for Women and Children, to arrange for a congratulatory address from the women of Surat to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on the approaching Diamond Jubilee. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. Parsenben, wife of the Nagarshett of Surat, Mrs. Dayakore Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas, the Misses Mody, Mrs. Mahaluxmi Kalabhai, Mrs. Krishnabai Pranlal, Mrs. Gulabgaori Jagjonnath Itcharam, Mrs. Nanigaori Madonlal Munsiff, and others.

Mr. Krishnabai Pranlal proposed, and Mrs. Gulabgaori Jagonnath seconded that Mrs. Parsenben, the Nagarshethani, should be requested to preside. After the president had taken the chair, the notice convening the meeting was read.

The first resolution was moved by Mrs. Krishnabai Pranlal that a congratulatory address from the women of Surat should be forwarded to Her Majesty on the occasion of the approaching Diamond Jubilee; in support of which she made a short felicitous speech appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Nanigaori Madonlal Munsiff seconded the resolution, which was carried. The next resolution was the adoption of the draft of the address which was read by Mrs. Mahaluxmi Kalabhai, and the motion was seconded by Miss Mody, and it was carried unanimously. The third motion was to the effect that after the address was printed and signatures obtained it should be placed in a casket of Surat workmanship, and Mrs. Mahaluxmi Kalabhai should be requested to forward it through the proper channel. The fourth resolution was that a subscription to defray the expenses of the address and the casket be raised, which, too, was carried unanimously. The proceedings of the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the president by Dr. Rakhmabai, and the National Anthem in Gujerati, which was sung with great enthusiasm. The address states:—

May it please Your Majesty,—We, women, your most Gracious Majesty's most devoted and loyal subjects, inhabiting the ancient city of Surat the birth place of the British Indian Empire, avail ourselves of this opportunity which God Almighty has afforded us of submitting our sentiments of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of the approaching Diamond Jubilee. Your Majesty's unprecedentedly long reign has been viewed by us as an unmixed blessing showered on us by God Almighty.

While your Majesty's reign has been unprecedentedly long, it has been equally unprecedentedly eventful of peace, glory, and benificence, on whichever side we turn our eyes or apply our mind.

We, the women of India, are particularly proud of it as being thus gloriously ruled over by one of our own sex, and we quite appreciate that we owe our present position, progress, advancement, and education and our prospective elevation entirely to your Majesty's most righteous, philanthropic, and sympathetic reign, and we thank the Almighty for having placed us under the noble-hearted sovereign who always evinces motherly tenderness and care and anxiety, and who is always anxious for the promotion of our happiness and relief of our distress.

We will not lengthen this address, but will conclude by laying this before your Majesty's Imperial Throne with sentiments of deepest loyalty, devotion, and a fervent prayer to God Almighty that He may be pleased to shower the choicest blessings upon your Majesty's whole family and promote peace and goodwill and attachment among all people who have the proud privilege to owe allegiance to your Majesty.

DUMAS SPORTS AND NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DUMAS, MAY 27.

WITH a fresh westerly breeze blowing almost the whole day, and beautiful dawns and sunsets, Dumas is more charming than ever this season. The retrospect of May and April beats all previous records. Fine well-watered roads, shady road-side trees, and any amount of gardens and lodges and villas (including one baptised "The Folly"), mostly finished, but a few being built and in progress or contemplation. All these speak volumes for the great care and attention which Mr. Seddon, I. C. S., Assistant Agent to H. E. the Governor, at Sachin, and the State Dewan, Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, devote to making Dumas a perfect sanitarium. The weather is cool and lovely, the thermometer ranging between 70 and 85°. The visitors include Rao Bahadurs Khanderao C. Bedarkar and Bhimbhai Kirperam (Talukdari Settlement Officer) and his old assistant, Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave (one of the candidates for the University seat in the Legislative Council, who has arrived here in search of ancient Indian Palmistry, Astrology, and the hermitage of the sage Durvasa, who has given his name to Duvas or Dumas). There are also present a number of Parsi and Hindu families from Bombay and Surat, in detached bungalows and the Petit and Rajaram Sanitaria, and solicitors, pleaders, mill owners, subordinate judges, Baroda State officers, pensioners, and a large contingent of Surabi Osval Shravak pearl-merchants of the same caste as your Bombay philanthropist Sheth Premchand Roychand.

Friday witnessed an interesting amateur performance of Act I. Scene IV., of "The Merchant of Venice," at the bungalow of Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar. The performance was preceded by prose and poetical prize recitations; and the chief actors who obtained prizes were Mr. Vasudev Balukram Sabhsram (Portia), and Messrs. Vinayak Nandshankar Tuljashankar (Bassanio), and Krishnalal Mansukhlal M. Munshi (Gratiano). The examiners were Mr. Gokaldas K. Parakh (another candidate for the Legislative Council seat for the Gujarat Municipalities); Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, first-class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad; and Mr. Munchersha P. Kekobad, Head-master, Mission High School, Professor Manu N. Mehta, M. A., LL. B., of the Baroda College, played "Shylock" in an excellent manner, and had trained the other actors very well.

Monday being the birthday of our Gracious Sovereign, Seth Narandas Calliandas held a morning tea-party, at the "Summer Lodge," when Mr. Vishnu N. Bhatkhande, B. A., LL. B., a distinguished member of the Bombay Gayan Uttejak Mandali, sang some excellent Indian tunes in a scientific way, and enlivened the company with instrumental music on the native sitar, while a Bombay landlord and ratepayer, Mr. Kalyandas Nagindas, played on the harmonium. Rao Bahadur Khanderao gave a very graceful tribute to the work and merits of our august Sovereign, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers,—to meet again, the same evening, on the seashore, where a committee had arranged races on foot of various sorts—a tug-of-war, a lemon and spoon race. Nearly one hundred carriages and a thousand men came all the way from Surat and Bhimpore to witness the sports, and a Pyrotechnic display, which was unique in Dumas. The committee distributed nearly one hundred prizes. Mr. Khunderao thanked the committee in suitable terms, which was responded to by your distinguished pleader, Mr. Motilal M. Munshi.

THE VICTORY OF THE TURKS AND THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

WE give some additional particulars of the meeting of Mahomedans, held at Muzzaferabad, on Thursday night:—The Turkish Consul, accompanied by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal, and Mr. Abdur Razak Kirtas, arrived at 10 15 p.m., and was escorted to the first floor, where the Consul and the Vice Consul took their seats on a sofa, overlaid with velvet and cloth of gold. The Maolood Sheriff was over at about 10-30, when prayers in Arabic were offered for H. I. M. the Sultan. After the conclusion of the prayer, a Hindustani poet read a Kasidi (panegyric in verse) in Urdu. He was followed by Mr. Mirza Mohamed Sheikh-ul-Islam Zadeh, who offered the best congratulations of the Persian community of Bombay to the Sultan, and said that the community had joined that laudable movement heart and soul and had observed the day as a day of general rejoicing. He concluded by reading a few verses from a Kasidi, in Persian, which he had especially composed for the occasion.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed, H.K. M.A., in speaking on behalf of the Mohamedan community in general, observed that he regarded the year as in a special sense auspicious to the Mohamedans. Although the year was commenced in general sorrow, and the hand of the plague fell heavily on the Mohamedans, so much so that from every street and lane in the city rose cries of lamentation, yet it had pleased the Lord in His infinite mercy to turn this darkness into light. The saying of the Persian poet, that in the wake of sorrow there is joy was singularly verified in this instance. The Mohamedans had watched with the deepest interest the progress of the Turkish arms, and in their hearty rejoicings over the successes of coreligionists had totally forgotten their own sorrows. The tongue could not sufficiently thank the Almighty for such a blessing. The speaker next reminded the audience that it was exactly a month since they had met in the very same hall to adopt an address of congratulation to her Majesty Queen Victoria on the auspicious occasion of her Diamond Jubilee—(Cheers),—and a month after they had assembled for almost a similar purpose, viz., to adopt a telegram of congratulation, and this time to H. I. M. the Sultan. As these two occasions of rejoicing had by a remarkable coincidence been at one and the same time, the speaker could not help hoping that these two great "Rulers of Mohamedans" would draw nearer each other, and that a lasting tie of friendship and concord be established between England and Turkey to the great joy and deep gratitude of the Mohamedans of India. (Loud cheers). Mr. Mirza next read a telegram from the Mahomedans of Secunderabad to Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal, to the effect that the Mahomedans of Secunderabad sympathised with the movement, and that, as in Bombay, they had fixed Thursday as a day of general rejoicing, that on Thursday night the mosques would be illuminated and the Maolood Sheriff read, and that they joined the Mohametans of Bombay in their telegram of congratulation to H. I. M. the Sultan. Mr. Mirza next prayed for the success of the Islamic arms and for the prosperity and prosperity of the three Islamic kingdoms of Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan—the whole assembly, with one voice, saying "Amen." Mr. Mirza closed his eloquent speech (which was in Hindustani) with offering the best congratulations of the whole Mohamedan community of Bombay to H. I. M. the Sultan. The meeting dispersed at 11 o'clock.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—MAY 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·5

FRIDAY—MAY 28.

6 a.m. ... ... 82·7
1 p.m. ... ... 89·3
2 p.m. ... ... 91·2
6 p.m. ... ... 89·4

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED DIVISION INTO WARDS.

A WARM DISCUSSION.

AT the general meeting held on the 27th instant an animated discussion ensued on Mr. Anandrao R. Talcherkar proposing that the Municipal District of Bandora be divided into four separate wards for election purposes. The following reasons were adduced in support of the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Gilbert, the president, viz.:—The arrangement proposed would not fail to rouse a genuine interest in the selection of representatives by groups of voters who knew best their limited local wants and could choose their own members. The work of the polling officer would be considerably lightened, and the rush, tumult, and sometimes irregularities, inseparable from work under pressure, obviated. Voters would be spared the trouble of travelling long distances in the case of some localities. In the case of a by-election it would be necessary only to summon the voters of the ward concerned, instead of the entire body of electors. There were many Municipalities in the Northern Division that did not come up quite to the standard of the Bandora Municipality, and were yet divided into election wards. The Bandora Municipal elections were at present virtually controlled by one or two powerful parties of Christians, and the minority, even if they put forward an able candidate—a non-Christian,—had a poor chance of having their man returned. At the last election two Hindus were returned with great difficulty, and were it not for Government restoring the equilibrium there would not now be on the board a Parsi and a Mahomedan representative of the people. The mover of the proposition said he did not wish to be misunderstood. His proposal had no personal or interested motives in it, and he had no desire, whether the proposition was accepted or rejected, of being again elected by the rate-payers.

The majority of the Bombay East Indian members were opposed to the motion, and considered the existing arrangement quite satisfactory. Mr. P. J. Braize remarked that as the Christian voters were in the majority, it was natural that their number on the Municipal Board should be large, and Mr. Talcherkar was moved by feelings of animosity to bring forward the proposition.

The President called the speaker to order, and said that Mr. Anandrao spoke with reason and like a gentleman, and had said nothing to wound anyone's feelings. What fell from him had his full support. There was no doubt that Christian members predominated at the board, and that the other sections of the Indian community, who were in a minority, should have facilities for returning their own representatives, and the motion before them certainly tended to improve matters.

The proposition was carried by a majority.

THE FAMINE.

SCARCITY AND DISEASE IN SATARA.

THE DACOITS BUSY.

MR. D. N. GADGIL, who has returned from Masur, Taluka Karhad, District Satara, writes:—We left the village at 9 a.m. and met on our way to the station eleven bullock-cart drivers who sold their bullocks at Rs. 3 each and hungry men from Umbraja who came very furiously at us and were given a quantity of flour and rice. They left us uninjured. For nearly twenty days the scarcity was very severely felt. We could not get milk at all. The cattle in a very wonderful way refused to give any milk for a space of five days. We got ghee from Karhad at a very high price. The prices of grain were as follows:—Rice at 4½ seers pulse at 4 seers, jondhala at 5 seers, while bajri and wheat could not be had at all. No vegetable except brinjal can be had. From Rajewadi there was a great shower of rain till we reached Poona. The sky was cloudy, and it was thundering the whole time we were in the Poona station. The people have done their work of ploughing the fields and are only waiting for rain. There were many cases of dacoities in the taluka. Once the robbers came in numbers with torch lights in the village known as Kavadya's Wadi and attacked the Khot who was in charge of the village. The khot made no objection, but the robbers left the place for a better job. They watched the next day the movements of the members of Mr. Deshpande's family, a wealthy gentleman of Wai. It was the holiday in the month of Chaitra (1st month of the Hindu year), when it is customary amongst the Hindus of high class that women, well-dressed and adorned, should give turmeric, red powder, and wet gram to women whose husbands are living. Mr. Deshpande failed to keep his ornaments in their proper place, and the same night the robbers came and carried them away. They next day they attacked the Gurav, who brought some valuables from his friends to celebrate the anniversary day of his god and took away everything even the bed and the clothes.

Cholera is prevailing in the Taluka. Umbraja lost some 30 men. Karhad lost some 50 inhabitants and is now attacked with the Bombay plague, from which 17 deaths have occurred. Chikhli lost 50 men. In this small village the whole of the patel's family were victims to this epidemic. Hambir Wadi also had a few deaths. In these hot days there is scarcely any good water to drink and hence the origin of cholera. Masur is free from this, as the place is well-supplied with many fresh and running streams.

The persons who left the village to work on the relief-works are now returning as the days of cultivation are drawing near. I have heard the very sad news of the death of Mr. Khare, son of the sub-judge of Rahimatpore from cholera. He was the only son of his father, and leaves behind him a widow.

PROPERTY VALUATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. BRUNTON, the Assessor and Collector, has sent in a report to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in which he states:—

The increased valuations proposed on the results of yearly inspection in 1896 for 1897-98 have been fixed under the provisions of section 165 of the Municipal Act, and, as previously stated by me, rate-payers have been treated as leniently as is consistent with the provisions of the Act, and complainants against the assessments for this official year are apparently satisfied, for up to this only five appeals to the Small Causes Court have been filed. Of the 2,276 complaints registered, 1,858 complainants appeared personally or by their agents. As regards the large number of houses said to be lying vacant, whenever notices of vacancy have been received, they will be dealt with under sections 174—9. As regards cases where owners have not attended the hearing of their complaints, a reference to section 165 (1) will show that, under section 165 (1), complaints shall be disposed of in the absence of complainants. But all care was taken to duly serve on complainants the notices to attend the hearing. It is on record that in many cases the assessments were confirmed, and in some instances increased, on the statements supported by accounts, leases, &c., of the complainants themselves.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

A RECENT issue of the official Gazette of China contains an Imperial Decree of which the following is a translation:—

The rotation for the periodical inspection of the Imperial armies in the various provinces has this year fallen upon the provinces of Fukien, Chekiang Kuangtung and Kuangsi. We therefore hereby appoint Pien Pao-ch'uan, Viceroy of Min-che provinces, to inspect the troops in the various military circuits of Fukin province; Liao Shou-feng, Governor of Chekiang; to inspect the forces in his province, T'an Chung-lin, Viceroy of the two Kuangs to do the same duty in Kuangtung province and Saih Mien-tsu, Governor of Kuangsi to inspect our troops in Kuangsi province. The said high officers are commanded to go through the special duties with care and diligence, for the army is one of the most important departments of the Empire. We annually expend immence quantities of treasure on our troops because by their means we have to prepare to prevent aggression, and encroachments from without. Of late years our Viceroys and Governors have been in the habit of looking upon this duty of inspection as so much writing on paper. Hence the army has fallen day by day into worse plight, neglect, and insufficiency. This is in truth failing in their duty to us and the confidence we have reposed in them. We would therefore, once more, exhort the Viceroys and Governors to be more alive to their duties and use every care in examining the troops under them, and to denounce truthfully to us the officers of regiments which have proved themselves to be incapable, weak, old or ill-disciplined. No leniency must be allowed.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 27th May 1897:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Poona	Mrs Ross, Great Western Hotel.
Rangoon	W. I. I. Draper, Esq., Victoria Terminus
Mhow R. M.	Mrs. Boyd.
Goa	Manoel Rodrigues care of Aleixo Baptista Silveira, Khetwady lane No. 182.
Dehra Dun	Miss C. Hunt, Nurse, St. Georges Hospital.
Bhavnagar	Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Tata and Co., Fort.
Quetta	Colonel Mein, Twenty-first Bombay Infantry.
Trivandrum	J. B. Croning, Esq., Asstt. Surgeon on plague duty, 57 Cavel.
Madras	Mrs. Bill, wife of Thomas, embakarri door, No. 68.
Sydney	Nebo.

CAPTAIN WARREN HASTING WOODMAN HASTINGS, a decendant of the illustrious Warren Hastings, died at his residence at Shuthonger Manor Tewkesbury, a few weeks ago, at the age of eighty years. He was a J. P. for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the citizens of Delhi, in which all sections of the community, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians were strongly represented, was held in the Durbar Hall to celebrate in a suitable manner the completion of the sixty years' reign by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Resolutions to present an address of congratulation to Her Majesty, to illuminate the city, and to have fireworks, and to give a free feast to the poor of the town on the 21st and 22nd June, were carried unanimously, and with great enthusiasm.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE CYCLING WORLD TOUR.

A CHAT WITH MR. FOSTER FRASER.

MESSRS. JOHN FOSTER FRASER, S. EDWARD LUNN, and F. H. LOWE, who are now on a cycling tour round the world have been interviewed at Allahabad.

It was just after dinner (writes an occasional correspondent) as I strolled along the verandah of Lawrie's Hotel at Allahabad, that I found Mr. Fraser and his friends stretched in comfortable chairs with their legs in the air and enveloping themselves in the smoke of strong cheroots. Mr. Fraser is a most disappointing man. As a writer with pretentions towards literature, a member of the Authors' Club and a light among the Vagabonds, he should have been pale and laskadaisical and the wearer of long hair. As a matter of fact, his hair was cropped close, he had a countenance of a brick tint, and he was wearing an outrageous Bushranger's red shirt.

"Yes," he said with North-of-the-Tweed accent, when he saw me blinking "this shirt is a bit startling, isn't it? You see I'm sitting in a kind of photographer's dark room. This red shirt is lined with yellow, and the combination resists the penetration of the sun's rays, because scientifically as you will remember—However, what are you drinking? Shall we have a split carbolic?"

This led me to a question: "I suppose the three of you have to be very careful what you eat and drink?"

"Not a bit. We eat whatever happens to be going, though it is a bit monotonous to have nothing but eggs for ten days and to go to bed on a supper of chipatties and water. As to drink we drink anything; that is, anything but spirits. Whiskey spoils your wind."

"You must have had some adventures on the way?" I said inquiringly.

"Yes," was the slow reply, "but I do hope you won't ask me to tell you any. You look a decent, sensible sort of fellow, so don't ask about our adventures. Do you know I have met nine hundred and seventy-two—you would have been the seventy third—persons who have always begun 'How interesting! Do sit down and tell me all about it. When did you start and where? Indeed; and where did you go next? Do tell me your route, and what happened.' Giving the yarn once, twice, a dozen times is all right. But when for the one hundred and first time you begin the same old wearisome story you feel you would like to kick somebody or drown something, or go and commit suicide. Let us drink, talk and be merry, but don't ask what we've done, or how we've done it, please!"

I promised. "Any way," I said "I saw an article of yours about 'The Shah at Home' in the May *English Illustrated Magazine* which,"—?

"Oh, that article," exclaimed Mr. Fraser, "will probably prohibit me ever going again to Persia even if I wanted. I am not particularly complimentary to the Shah, and I quite expect, as in the case of another writer, I will be excluded from the realms of the King of Kings."

"That was a wonderful story about the London girls shut up in a Persian harem!" I proceed.

"Wasn't it! I got a hint of it quite casually one evening in Teheran when sitting with a kindred soul over a glass of milk and a bun, but I had no idea it would create such a tremendous sensation. I had a long chat with one of the girls, and I saw the horrible little boy, who, however, doesn't speak English. Yes, during my fourteen years' journalistic experience I don't think I ever dropped across anything quite so sensational."

"Tell me," I said, "what led you to start on this great cycling feat?" "Oh, it wasn't my idea at all," said Mr. Fraser.

"It found birth in the brains of Lunn's brother who had started a bright little magazine called *Travel*. Personally I had spent a number of years in the House of Commons writing descriptive articles, and then I took to story writing and art criticism. I went away one winter and wandered about the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. I have bathed where Dido wept for Æneas, thrown pebbles into the sea where Paul was wrecked, strolled by the banks of the hill where Moses played marbles as a small boy, actually stolen a flower out of the garden of Gethsemane, smoked cigarettes on the Mount of Olives, have been with the Turkish soldiers when they marched up from Mersina in Asia Minor to perpetrate that horrible massacre at Marash, have seen the Sultan of Turkey himself have—oh, but you had better asked Lunn and Lowe about travelling. They have been everywhere except the North Pole, and I believe they harbour designs on that. Anyway my wanderings gave me the travel fever. You see I come from a family that have always been moss troopers, or cattle-lifters, or something wicked in the hills of Scotland. And it does seem a bit of a degradation for a man with such ancestry to actually earn his living by writing love stories in a London flat. Well, one night over dinner Dr. Lunn unfolded the world's cycling scheme and asked me to join the adventure. It took me five minutes to decide."

"Then you're not—not a trained professional rider," I observed dubiously, for I thought Mr. Fraser might be rather proud of his cycling feats.

"Oh, heavens no," he replied, throwing his cigar away. "I don't lay claim to be anything more than an ordinary cyclist, who, before this tour had never ridden more than sixty or seventy miles a day and had never raced. I am not a cyclist who writes. I am a writer who cycles. I dislike the 'scorcher' as much as any frightened old woman. The man who gets his nose over his handle bars, rips along at fifteen miles, oblivious to scenery and everything else, whose only ambition is to cover a certain distance in so many hours, is a horrible creature. He is the being that has brought cyclists into disrepute. Indeed, the man who is a cyclist and only a cyclist, who doesn't study the countries through which he rides and makes no attempt to add to his store of knowledge is, I must say, quite beneath contempt."

"You are a rational cyclist, Mr. Fraser," I said.

"May be," he replied with a laugh, "if 'rational cyclist' is not a contradiction in terms. Cycling is a grand thing. Look at the exercise it gives to thousands of poor devils of clerks and shopman shut up all the week, and who can only get away for a spin on a Sunday. The objection to Sunday cycling in England has utterly broken down. Every common sense person sees it's far healthier, physically and morally, to get among the fields on a Sunday, than wander about the dismal streets of London. And parsons recognise it. Many parsons within thirty or forty miles of London have cyclist services. That is, they let it be known that a cyclist needn't think himself out of place coming to church in knickerbockers and a flannel shirt. Besides, the clergyman usually arranges for the bicycles to be put up in his back garden and for tea and cake to be afterwards supplied at so much per head. What is the consequence? Why many of the little churches that were formerly almost deserted have now large congregations of young fellows. I call that excellent. Besides, cycling is doing something else that is useful. It promotes true comradeship between men and women. Girls are no longer the sentimental, croquet-working Lydia Languishes of times gone by. That a young fellow and a girl go out together is no longer absolute proof they are in love. Consequently they soon now meet as comrades. Oh, of course, I dare say they do get silly about one another now and then; that's all right, for one of the great problems of London is how to bring congenial men and women together. So a Bicycle Club is a sort of matrimonial agency. And look at the advantage to the man. Three punctures in half an hour will make him better acquainted with the character and disposition of his beloved than fifty picnics. Oh, I reckon we cyclists instead of being public nuisances, are really benefactors to our species. What say you?"

I agreed. "I should fancy," I said, "that this wandering through uncivilized lands, undergoing hardships, subsisting on bad food, getting out of touch with your fellow beings, will rather unfit you for staid London life when you get back; don't you think so?"

"Do you know," said Mr. Fraser not answering my question directly, "that I believe, in times to come, I will have more satisfaction in the knowledge that for two whole years I never wore a starched shirt than in having cycled round the world. I look with perfect horror upon the time when I must encase myself in starch, ugh! As to the uncivilization of it, why a man never knows joy till he has lived in uncivilized lands. Do you think Livingstone ever wanted to be found or Emin Pasha to be relieved! Not they; they were too happy. And besides, look at the delight of getting away from conventionality, to get where there are no books, no magazines, no newspapers."

"Those are rather curious words from a writer, are they not?" I said.

"Possibly. But folks read a great deal too much. Everybody nowadays is so preciously clever, but so unoriginal, We are all on the dead level of hum-drum excellence. And although I write for the magazines I never read them—the heavy reviews—yes—while as to newspapers, when I was chief of a London evening paper I thought newspapers were the very throb of the universe, but now—well, I haven't more than simply glanced at a paper for months."

"Do you carry any literature with you?"

"Oh yes, I have my Shakespear, which has been with me since leaving London and the Bible, not because I am religious and orthodox—I'm anything but that—but because it is interesting. Lear and Ecclesiastes are my favourites."

"And now, Mr. Fraser, tell me, which of all the countries you have been in do you like best."

"Hungary, certainly. Ah, it is a charming land, and the people, they are—they are charming too. I am in love with the Hungarians; they are so unaffected, spontaneous, genuinely warm-hearted and bubbling with gaiety—yes, Hungary by all means."

"And India?"

A musing look crept over the face of the cyclist. "I suppose you mean the Anglians in India. Well, I told you I don't like starch, and I think there is too large an importation of starch into India. That is, how the country impresses me as an irresponsible outsider."

I changed the topic and asked, "How many days will you be staying in Calcutta?"

"Very few. There are certain necessary things to be done. There are our machines that must be properly overhauled and such like, and then we must push on eastwards. But I have looked forward to Calcutta. Everybody I have met says 'You will like the folks of Calcutta,' and some of the nicest, kindliest letters I have ever received have come from Calcutta and from people whom I have not seen, but whom I hope to call friends. Have another cigar?"—*Englishman.*

A NEW departure was instituted by the Archdeacon of Lucknow when performing a marriage at Naini Tal a fortnight ago, namely, the giving of the ring and the vows made on either side in an absolute whisper, so that not a word was heard by anyone except the two engaged in the ceremony, after which the clegyman burst forth with the words "Those whom God has joined together, etc." A correspondent says:—It was not an innovation at all appreciated by the congregation who, far from being impressed by this most solemn part of the marriage service, occupied the time in laughing and chatting to their neighbours" From this we judge that if the Archdeacon did not know how to conduct his part of the ceremony the congregation knew still less how to conduct theirs.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache' Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and benefical luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1896-97.

THE Department of Land Records and Agriculture has issued a memorandum on this subject, bringing up the information generally to 1st May. From the memorandum we take the following extracts:—

The appended statement shows the corrected figures of area and estimated outturn for the different British districts and Native States.

AREA.

The latest reports show the area sown at about 18 lakhs of acres or 31 per cent. below that of last year and 40 and 41·4 per cent., respectively, below the average of the preceding 5 and 10 years. Everywhere the area is below the average. The decrease is mainly attributable to failure of late rains in the Deccan and Karnatak. The Southern parts of Gujarat show some increase over last year's area, due to substitution of wheat for cotton, which had failed. This increase, however, barely covers the large deficit in the Panch Mahals where insufficiency of late rains restricted wheat-sowing. In Sind there is a general increase over last year's area due to more abundant irrigation supply. Among Native States Baroda, Kathiawar, and Cambay show some improvement attributed to favourable sowing rain. In Cutch larger areas were devoted to other crops; elsewhere the decrease, as in neighbouring British districts, was due to absence of late rains.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN AREA UNDER WHEAT.

The statement is given comparing the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the 10 years ending 1894-95.

During these ten years both the gross area cropped and the area under wheat have appreciably risen. But the variations do not support the view that wheat is supplanting other crops. The differences from year to year in wheat area can only be attributed to exigencies of season, and, in some degree, of rotation. This has been well exemplified in the year under report in which, owing to the abnormal character of the season the wheat area is only 4·9 per cent. of the average gross cropped area. The figures are for the areas in British districts for which statistical information is available, and are compiled from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department. The average of wheat area shown here differs from that shown in the appended statement owing to the fact that the average for Sind districts has been struck on the last six years (the period for which outturn statistics are available), during which wheat cultivation in this province has made rapid progress.

SEASON.

In Gujerat rains ceased early and curtailed sowings, particularly in the Panch Mahals. The crop suffered more or less for want of rain until relieved by light showers in November. It was further affected by disease and cloudy weather in parts in Panch Mahals and Broach. It, however, fared better than anywhere else in the Presidency. In the Gujerat States rain for sowing was favourable in Baroda, Kathiwar and Cambay; deficient elsewhere. In Baroda early crop damaged by insects had to be resown, November rain benefited Kathiawar and Cutch crops. In Kathiawar and Cambay season on the whole good; fair elsewhere. In the Deccan and eastern parts of the Karnatak rain for sowing was practically absent and many lands were left unsown. The dry crop, where sown, either did not germinate, or withered soon after germination. Here and there November rain helped to revive crops, which however in many places in the south and east failed altogether and elsewhere yielded only a poor outturn. The irrigated crop, however, which this year covers nearly one-third of the Deccan area, has thriven and yielded well. The dry crop also yielded well in the western sub-divisions of Belgaum and Dharwar, where, however, the area under the crop is comparatively insignificant. In Sind inundation was timely and sufficient. But the crop suffered a little from adverse winds in the Upper Sind Frontier and from deficiency of rain in Hyderabad. Latest report for Thar and Parkar has not been received.

OUTTURN.

As a natural result of a very large decrease in area and abnormal season the total outturn on the whole is very unsatisfactory, being only about one-half of the average of 5 years and 75 per cent. of last year's.

Subjoined is an abstract of the detailed statement giving area and estimated outturn for the principal divisions of the British territory and Native States:—

District.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Average of preceding 5 years.
British Districts.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gujarat	266,2[illegible]	248,9[illegible]	338,319
Deccan	[illegible]	841,0[illegible]	1,036,097
Karnatak	[illegible]	312,818	[illegible]
Sind	[illegible]	301,120	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	2,100,676	2,428,846
Native States.			
Gujarat	[illegible]	[illegible]	203,725
Deccan	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,581
Karnatak	[illegible]	[illegible]	95,700
Sind	11,0[illegible]	[illegible]	23,181
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

District.	Estimated yield of 1896-97.	Yield of 1895-96.	Average of the preceding 5 years.
British Districts.		Outturn in tons.	
Gujarat	71,111	[illegible]	118,17[illegible]
Deccan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karnatak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	[illegible]	17,292	168,515
Total	211,338	[illegible]	618,973
Native States.			
Gujarat	117,951	121,298	157,427
Deccan	861	7,8[illegible]	[illegible]
Karnatak	3,1[illegible]	12,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	5,791	[illegible]	10,850
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	3[illegible]	[illegible]	818,15[illegible]

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

The statement, compiled from the returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, shows that the exports of local wheat to the Port of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 1st May last are a little over one-fifth of last year's figures for the same period and nearly one-sixth of the average of the preceding nine years. The decrease is most marked in the exports from the Deccan and the Karnatak. This result is due not only to diminished production, but to the contraction of the trade in Bombay owing to prevalence of the plague.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In Gujarat the season commenced well. The July-August rains were however excessive and damaged jowari, bajri and other crops in the south and bajri, maize and rice in the low lands in the north. The break that followed permitted resowing of damaged crops and proved useful elsewhere. This was not followed by the late rain which was desired particularly for rice. For rabi sowings rain was generally sufficient in the south but not in the north. The northern districts, however, were fortunate in obtaining rain in November which proved very beneficial. On the whole neither the kharif nor the rabi crops throve satisfactorily and outturn of both crops was below the average. In the Deccan kharif crops were damaged by excessive rain in July and suffered from its absence from the middle of August onwards. Over considerable areas particularly in Sholapur and eastern talukas of other districts the crops failed entirely, elsewhere they yielded an insignificant outturn. For rabi sowings there was hardly any rain, and the crops where not helped by irrigation or the partial late rains, which fell in November, yielded very little grain. Among the Karnatak districts Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar faired no better. In other parts of the Karnatak the season was fair and the crops moderately good. In Karachi the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been reported to be below the average. In Hyderabad the outturn of jowari and rice has been above and that of bajri below the average. In Shikarpur the yield of the kharif crops was only fair as the irrigation supply, though good at commencement, failed after August when the crops were maturing. For the same reason the rabi crops also yielded less than the average. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the produce is on the whole above the average, a result attributed to more abundant water-supply.

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.

The prevailing scarcity, both in the Presidency and beyond it, has, as might be expected, caused a heavy drain upon the stocks of previous harvests. According to an elaborate estimate prepared by the Agriculture Department the Presidency, excluding Sind, is estimated in normal years to produce, in excess of requirements for consumption and export, sufficient food-grain for the supply of its population for three months. Seasons over the Presidency have been on the average normal within the last four years; so that unless the above estimate is very far wide of the truth it is probable that the scarcity was entered on with a year's supply to the good. This supply of course has been sadly eaten into by the affected districts. But the published statistics of internal trade and prices, together with the special local inquiries which have been made, have demonstrated beyond question that the reserves of grain ordinarily kept in hand by local grain-dealers and the more thriving cultivators are considerable, that the strain accordingly is nowhere near breaking point, and that the Western India can supply itself for many months to come without any extensive recourse to importations from beyond sea.

PRICES.

Everywhere in the Presidency prices have ruled much higher than last year or average, owing to prevalence of scarcity in different parts of the Presidency as well as outside it.

THE LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY FOR 1896-97.

LINSEED.

GUJARAT.

Area 5,400 acres; 18 per cent. below last year's, but 6 per cent. over the average. Decrease in Ahmedabad due to deficiency of later rains. The crop failed in the Panch Mahals; elsewhere it has yielded a fair outturn.

GUJARAT STATES.

Area 2,200 acres; 52 per cent. below last year's and 8 per cent. above the average. In Cambay, to which linseed is almost wholly confined, rain for sowing was deficient. The crop suffered from the same cause and the reported outturn falls short of last year's by 53 per cent.

DECCAN.

Area 101,000 acres; 75 per cent. below last year's and 47·5 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is due to absence of late rains which over large areas prevented sowings. In places the sown crop either did not germinate or withered soon after germination. Here and there November rain helped to revive the crop. But owing to the absence of a further fall the crop has been almost everywhere a complete failure or has yielded a miserable outturn. The estimated yield, 1,012 tons, comes only to about 2·2 per cent. of last year's and 5 per cent. of the average.

Satara Jaghirs have only 800 acres with an estimated outturn of 13 tons.

KARNATAK.

Area 18,700 acres or 87 per cent. below last year's and 78 per cent. below the average. Bijapur, the principal linseed-growing district in the Karnatak, has only 1,500 acres. This district as well as the eastern sub-divisions of Belgaum and Dharwar suffered considerably owing to failure of rains. Here the crop yielded nothing; the outturn elsewhere comes to about 188 tons only or 1·2 per cent. of last year's and 3 per cent of the average.

KARNATAK STATES.

Area 580 acres. The crop has totally failed.

RAPESEED.

GUJARAT.

Area 1,800 acres; 44 per cent. below last year's and 69 per cent. below the average. The decrease is due to insufficient rain. In Ahmedabad the crop yielded fairly well; elsewhere the estimated outturn is only poor.

GUJARAT STATES.

Area 54,500 acres; 15 per cent. over last year's, but 15 per cent. below the average. The increase in Palanpur and Baroda is attributed to favourable season. The crop suffered to some extent from deficiency of moisture. The estimated outturn is 8 per cent. over last year's and 37 per cent. below the average.

SIND.

Area 64,000 acres; 23 per cent. over last year's but 64 per cent. below the average. The increase is general and is attributed to better irrigation supply. In Shikarpur the crop is in places damaged by frost and hailstones, and in Upper Sind Frontier district by adverse winds; elsewhere it is good. Latest report from Thar and Parkar has not been received. Khairpur has 1,900 acres with a fair crop estimated to yield 447 tons.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

HONGKONG, May 12.

A VERY important settlement has just been made in regard to the passage of goods under transit pass up the West River. Mr. W. F. Wenyon, who for years has been engaged as a trader into the interior as an experiment to test the efficacy of the statement contained in the proclamations recently issued that goods could be safely conducted into the interior without the personal guidance of a foreigner, shipped a case of goods by an ordinary passage boat, under the protection of a transit pass for Shiu-kwan 275 miles from Canton. The boat was delayed at the Tzu-tung lekin barrier, and after a long detention was allowed to proceed on payment of a fine. Information of the delay reaching Mr. Wenyon he speedily proceeded to Canton and on to Tzu-tung, and returning to Canton, laid the case before Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Acting Vice-Consul. Mr. Wenyon also lodged a claim for bare expenses incurred, without expenses for loss of time and personal inconvenience. Within a week the full amount of the claim was paid by the Customs Superintendent at Canton. In order to restore confidence amongst the boat people as soon as the passage boat returns to Canton he will be indemnified by Mr. Wenyon for the fine inflicted and the delay experienced.

Mr. Wolfe, the German traveller, who recently visited Changsha, in the anti-foreign province of Hunan, and for whose safety fears were entertained, has arrived safely at Ichang. He states he passed through the city in broad daylight and wore European clothes.—It is currently reported that H. E. Sheng will be deposed from his post as controller of railways. It is now definitely stated that Hon. Dr. Ho Kai has resigned his post as adviser to His Excellency.

It is rumoured at Pekin and Shanghai that the Chinese Government, anxious to get rid of the Japanese garrison at Wei-Hai-Wei, have decided to negotiate another loan to raise sufficient money to pay off the war indemnity at once. A telegram appearing in Japanese newspapers states that the negotiations of the Chinese Government with British merchants for a loan of one hundred million taels are reported to have fallen through.

The persistent demands of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council for time to consider important affairs that come up for approval at the Council has this week borne fruit. The request by the unofficials for time to consider the bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board for the sanitary maintenance of dwellings resulted in the consideration of the bye-laws being delayed for a week. His Excellency the Governor at meeting of Council intimated a large number of amendments which had been made in the bye-laws, and these being in accordance with the wishes of the unofficials the bye-laws were approved of, subject to the alteration by the Council.—The arrangements have been made for the local celebrations of the Queen's Record Reign. Sunday, 20th June, has been fixed as a day of thanksgiving, and Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd June, are to be recognised as public holidays. There will be a military review, a gymkhana, pyrotechnic displays, illuminated water procession, and various other methods of celebration. The foundation stone of the Hospital for Women and Children and the stone marking the commencement of the road round the island, as permanent record of the completion of sixty years of her Majesty's reign, will also be laid. Subscription lists have been started, and great enthusiasm appears to be manifested in the preparations.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 28TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·549	Calm	1	109·6	76·1	40	...	3·22	−1·51
Sirsa	29·571	SW	2	111·8	81·1	12	...	1·63	−1·30
Delhi	29·598	Calm	2	109·5	[illegible]	15	...	1·78	−1·26
Agra	29·590	SW	1	111·6	81·7	30	...	2·13	+0·13
Cawnpore	29·700	WNW	4	112·6	76·1	20	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·671	Calm	3	113	79·3	31	...	1·26	−1·10
Jhansi	29·707	SW	1	112·4	90·2	20	...	3·15	+1·12
Jacobabad	29·557	SE	5	117·1	86·5	32	...	0·60	−0·80
Karachi	29·684	WSW	13	91·2	80·5	80	...	0·27	−1·7
Jeypore	29·624	SE	3	113·3	84·5	31	...	2·14	+0·01
Ajmere	29·650	SW	7	109·1	81·5	10	...	2·36	+0·14
Deesa	29·690	WSW	5	113·6	81·0	42	...	1·51	+0·71
Ahmedabad	29·730	SW	3	110·8	83·1	51	...	0·92	...
Bhuj	29·695	W	15	104·6	77·9	44	...	2·31	+1·63
Rajkot	29·710	W	11	109·1	75·7	60	...	1·89	+1·11
Gnadechi	29·747	SW	1	102·2	82·2	33	...	0·10	...
Veraval	29·775	S	7	89·1	77·3	70	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·670	WSW	5	111·5	82·6	28	...	2·12	+0·39
Indore	29·718	NW	4	110·5	82·6	31	...	1·17	−0·11
Saugor	29·601	NE	15	110·9	85·5	25	...	3·23	+0·09
Jubbulpore	29·629	SE	4	110·0	85·6	32	...	4·19	+0·75
Hoshangabad	...						—		
Khandwa	29·669	NW	10	113·2	87·1	29	...	1·19	−0·69
Raipur	29·673	SW	7	112·0	81·9	38	...	5·09	+1·61
Nagpur	29·616	WSW	8	113·7	90·5	21	...	2·72	−1·29
Amraoti	29·695	W	1	113·6	87·6	39	...	4·08	+1·97
Akola	29·682	NW	5	114·9	89·1	36	...	1·35	−1·83
Surat	29·755	SW	8	99·2	82·6	71	...	0·79	+0·59
Malegaon	29·713	WSW	13	107·8	81·6	63	...	0·19	−1·51
Bombay	29·822	S	9	92·4	82·5	78	...	0·54	−0·89
Poona	29·781	SW	17	103·5	77·3	26	0·04	1·16	−1·89
Ahmednagar	29·761	W	11	106·5	78·4	68	...	2·37	...
Aurangabad	29·757	WSW	6	109·7	79·7	30	...	[illegible]	...
Sholapur	29·745	NW	9	105·2	75·5	45	0·12	6·61	+2·95
Ratnagiri	29·835	ESE	1	92·9	79·4	70	0·07	0·32	−1·26
Belgaum	29·817	NNW	12	94·2	68·5	81	0·16	6·36	−0·13
Goa	29·801	NW	10	94·1	80·4	79	...	2·17	...
Karwar	29·796	WSW	3	93·3	80·0	72	...	0·95	−1·52
Mangalore	29·787	ESE	5	91·3	74·9	86	0·26	5·68	−1·60
Calicut	29·798	NW	6	89·3	79·[illegible]	77	...	2·84	+7·29
Cochin	29·808	NNE	M	90·3	78·6	85	0·16	24·68	−3·21
Bangalore	29·808	WSW	1	90·3	67·3	81	0·55	3·27	−0·31
Secunderabad	29·702	WNW	8	107·8	82·2	38	...	2·38	−2·13
Masulipatam	29·763	WNW	9	96·7	72·3	86	0·12	12·56	+2·88
Bellary	29·775	WNW	8	105·7	78·3	17	0·13	2·96	−1·77
Cuddapah	29·740	SW	G	108·3	88·0	45	...	5·88	−1·84
Madras	29·712	S	10	97·5	81·5	69	...	51·25	+2·62
Coimbatore	29·778	SW	2	97·4	76·3	83	...	10·39	+0·25
Trichinopoly	29·771	Calm	4	101·6	81·8	64	...	21·37	+8·38
Negapatam	29·772	SW	10	99·1	81·9	76	...	47·75	+14·64
Colombo	29·828	SE	10	88·0	77·0	91	0·45	56·30	× 3·56
Aden	29·816	E	19	94·3	83·8	71	...	0·25	−1·10

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Sind, the Penjab, Rajputana, Central India, and at Allahabad, Jhansi and Bhuj, a brisk rise at Karwar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irrigular, and the baric gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj and Akola, and 16 at Bombay and Ahmednagar. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Banglore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Veraval, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Belgaum and Solapur, and a few drops at Ratnagiri and Poona. The abnormal chart indicated two areas of very high pressure, one over the Bombay Presidency and the other at and about Raipur and Masulipatam, and local rain with thunder-storms appears probable. In Ceylon humidity is increasing, and the sky is overcast, and conditions are very favourable for rain there. On the Malabar Coast local rain with thunder-storms is to be expected. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states "Barometer 29·870," moderate to fresh south-south-east winds, fine weather with passing clouds, and that a ship arrived from East Africa reports unsteady trades."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 28

Friday:—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and a shallow depression is forming over East Punjab. Skies have begun to cloud over in the Punjab. Pressure changes in the Peninsula are small and irregular and the weather was feebly unsettled in that area yesterday. Local thunderstorms and duststorms occurred in Malabar, the Konkan, Mysore and Coorg, and at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Hyderabad and Bellary. Pressure has risen in Behar and fallen in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, thus transferring the low-pressure area westwards into the east of the North-West Provinces. Thunderstorms occurred yesterday in Assam, South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The weather is now finer in Assam and more disturbed again in Bengal. The temperature has increased rapidly in the Punjab Sind and Rajputana, and Sind is again the hottest area. The highest temperature yesterday were 117 degrees at Jacobabad and 116 at Hyderabad. The temperature was most largely in excess yesterday in Rajputana where it was seven degrees above normal. The weather is feebly unsettled in South and Central Peninsula and Bengal, and fine but very hot, and dry with increasing temperature in North-West India.

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THE LONGEST REIGN
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY.
NOW APPEARING WEEKLY
A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
BY GIFTED WRITERS.
FIFTH ARTICLE WILL APPEAR
In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
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KING, KING & Co.,
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain R D L C Gregor will sail to-day for Havre Hamburg with a general cargo, Mr J Brown, and Mr O Clements as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (25 May,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H S H Prince Francis of Teck, Major Mrs Bayley, Col Sinclair, Captain Marwell, Lieut Keilly, Mr D Grahann, Mr Mooray, Mr Logan, Mr C Hallechund, Mr M Rustomjee, Mr Motwanjee Rustomjee Sergt Minahan, Corporal Braman, Mrs Hurley and 4 children, and 48 deck. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, with moderate Monsoon swell.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Claverhill s	Wigley	Marseilles, &c.
	Sheikh s	Nixon	Liverpool, &c.
	Carthage s	Nantes	London.

The steamer Venus, Captain McGregor, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Havre and Hamburg.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of London, for Liverpool.
" Neptune, for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.
" Onda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
To arrive.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rufford Hall s, 2357, Browne
Algoa s, 1807, Fraser
Tauradale s, 1971, Lorimer
Venus s, 2312, McGregor
Heronspool s, 1764, Smith
Methley Hall s, 2234, McQuarrie
Imperatrix s, 2334, Rosovich
Vindobona s, 2429, Bolen
Brindisi s, 2266, Wiskenden
Letimbro s, 1417, Bolsito
Mirzapore s, 2198, Jepson
Safari s, 993, Kiene
Shannon s, 2380, Crowe
Kirkhill s, 2347, Watson
Karrachee s, 2317, Robertson
Netherby Hall s, 2339, Peirce
Clan Macrae s, 1631, Elbott
Afghan s, 1139, Barton (for sale)
Boadicea sp, 1821, Briggs
Cumberland sp, 1710, Irving
Lancaster Castle sp, 1986, Clemence
City of London s, 2956, Whish

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S [illegible] Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Magdala
H M S Phœbe, Prance
I G P F Margarita, Baker

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Bombay
12	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg & Antwerp
	M. Bacquehem s	Vallarsing	Trieste
14	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Brahmani s	Fukir	Do.
	Gutenfels s	De Vers	Hamburg, &c.
17	Sinda s	Grier	Bombay
	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

May.			
11	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Bombay
	Satrunji s	Ahmed	Do.
12	Tokio s	Jones	Hull and Antwerp
	M. Bacquehem s	Vallarsing	Bombay
13	Kola s	Whitehead	Do.
14	Brahmani s	Fukir	Do.
15	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
17	Sinda s	Grier	Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Ehrenfels, Ziegenmeyer, D. Graham and Co. for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Dumra, Russell, McIvar M[illegible] and Co., for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Assyria s, Bombay—741 bales cotton, 51 cwts cotton unpressed, 172 cwt wheat, 78½ tea for transhipment to London.
Dwarka s, Bombay—189 bales cotton, 118 cwt cotton unpressed 295 bales wool, for transhipment to Liverpool, 731 cwt wheat, 141 cwt jowari 1427 cwt rice, 110 corges skins.
Simla s, Bombay—104 cwt jowari.
Dumra s, Bombay—115 cwts cotton unpressed, 376 bales wool for transhipment to Liverpool 151 cwt jowari, 345 cwt rice, 1,741 corges skins.
Kola s, Bombay—107 bales cotton 351 cwt cotton unpressed.
Drachenfels s, Hamburg—4,819 bales cotton, 119 bales cotton for transhipment to Bremen 249 corges hide, 4,839 cwt bones.
Satrunjee s, Bombay—557 bales cotton, 322 cwt cotton unpressed 151 cwt rapeseed, 1,480 cwt jowari 3.9 cwt rice.
Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—291 bales cotton, 2,781 bales wool, 10 cwts wheat, 275 corges hide 250 do skin.

IMPORTS.

City of London s, Glasgow and Liverpool—89 pieces white goods foreign.
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—129 pieces grey goods, foreign.
Kola s, Bombay—151 pieces white goods, foreign 112 pieces prints foreign.
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—400 pieces white goods foreign 904 pieces prints foreign.
City of Dublin s, Glasgow and Liverpool 206 pieces white goods foreign.
Locksley Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—3,011 pieces grey goods foreign 336 pieces white goods foreign 3,165 pieces prints foreign 5,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign.
Dwarka s Bombay—13 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,250 pieces grey goods Indian, 300 pieces white goods foreign, 110 pieces prints foreign.
Satrunjee s Bombay—125 pieces white goods foreign, 75 pieces prints foreign, 140 pieces prints Indian.
Thorndale s London—2.7 pieces white goods foreign, 11 pieces prints foreign.
Dumra s Bombay—6,019 pieces grey goods foreign, 13,954 pieces grey goods Indian, 3,460 pieces white goods foreign, 532 pieces prints foreign, 17 pieces prints Indian, 3,900 lbs grey yarns Indian, 190 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 121 cwt copper.
Bahadur s—3,040 pieces grey goods foreign, 30 pieces grey goods Indian, 58 pieces white goods foreign, 1,398 pieces prints foreign, 6,900 lbs grey yarns foreign, 800 gallons kerosine oil.
Kola s Bombay—6,267 pieces grey goods foreign, 2,901 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,000 pieces white goods foreign, 4,500 pieces prints foreign, 2,200 lbs grey yarns foreign, 15,700 lbs grey yarns Indian, 23,121 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 17 cwt iron bar &c., 4 cwt copper, 2 cwt yellow metal, 1,400 gallons kerosine oil.
[illegible] s Bombay—2,6 pieces grey goods foreign, 23 pieces white goods foreign, 115 pieces prints foreign 2,400 gallons kerosine oil.
Satrunjee s, Bombay—2,316 pieces grey goods foreign 3,401 pieces grey goods Indian 13,113 pieces white goods foreign 1,291 pieces prints foreign 1 cwt yellow metal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28

FOR ANTWERP.
Niptune s—1,002 cwt myrabolams R D Sassoon and Co; 1,030 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.
Algoa s—695 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 230 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Algoa s—2,000 cwt linseed, Valgani Brothers.
Thorndale s—1,000 cwt linseed, Nanshe Khimji and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Rufford Hall s—2,000 cwt [illegible], Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—13 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 607 lbs. tea, J. Neuberg; 20 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—151 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Vindobona s—105 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.
Brindisi s—9 cwt [illegible], Quan Sun Kee, 3 cwt ivory, Abdoola Allarukia and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—20 bales twist N. J. Sassoon; 10 bales twist S. N. Tabid and Co; 13 bales twist, R. Sassoon; 15 do do, R. Campanini and Co.
Letimbro s—370 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Brindisi s—70 bales Cotton Lyon and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Andros s—161 bales Cotton R. Kishindas; 237 bales cotton, V. Dessay and Co; 152 bales cotton, E. Desai.
Bhundara s—161 bales cotton R. Kishindas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 27.

Racine, Major, Punj 11th Sikhs on medical certificate from Ferozepore.
Eales, Capt, Punj the Buffs, on duty, from Peshawar.
Preston, Lt, Punj 40th Pathans, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

MAY 28.

Nicholson, Surg Major, Bengal A M S, on leave, from Allahabad.
Butler, Capt, Bengal D A A G, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Sinclair, Lt Col, Bo 29th B I, on leave, from Cannanore.
Kelly, Lt, Bo 1st B Grenadiers, on duty, from Quetta.
Bayly, Major, Bo Dist Staff, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES—MAY 28.

Sinclair, Lt Col, Bo, 29th B I, on leave, to England.
Kelly, Lt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on medical certificate, to Paris.
Forbes, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.
Bayly, Major, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Wilson, Lt Col, Bengal, D J A G, on leave, to England.
Nicholson, Surg Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Powell, Capt, Bengal, R E on leave, to England.
Adams, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancs, on leave, to England.
Butler, Capt, Bengal D A A G, on leave, to England.
Eale, Capt, Punjab The Buffs on duty, to England.
Radcliffe, Major, Punjab 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Preston, Lt, Punjab 40th Pathans, on leave, to England.
Heath, Lt Col, Punjab and 1st B Lancers, on leave, to England.
Murray, 2nd Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

1. Leave of absence for nine months from 31st instant is granted to A J Bombr. C. Ashdown.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, MAY 22.)

With reference to Order No 367, dated the 27th ultimo Capt O J Obbard assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commr, Sambalpur, on the afternoon of the 29th idem, from Mr R A B Chapman, I C S.

On being relieved by Capt O J Obbard, Mr R A B Chapman I C S, Deputy Commr, Sambalpur, is appointed to be Political Agent, Chattisgarh Feudatories, vice Mr D O Meiklejohn I C S retired.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MURREE, MAY 17.

Lieut. R. L. N. Roydon No 1 Mountain Battery, R. A. to be Orderly officer to the Colonel on the Staff, R. A. Punjab Command, with effect from the 16th May 1897.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, Vet. Lieut. J. D. E. Holmes is transferred from Ahmednagar, Bombay Command, to Rawalpindi, Punjab Command, for duty in charge of station Veterinary Hospital.

The following postings are ordered:—

Vety Lieut C. Rose to proceed from Rawalpindi to Mean Meer to relieve Vety Lieut G. M. Williams.

Vety Lieut G. M. Williams to proceed from Mean Meer to Umballa to relieve Vety Lieut G. K. Walker, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Civil Vety Dept.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Brevet Col Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., C. B., Comdt. 2nd Batt 4th Gurkha rifles, for nine months. Pension service 21st year, commenced 11th Jan. 1897.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Indian Medical Service.—Surgn Lieut Col J. A. Nelis, for 6 months on medical certificate, under Rule 1 of the Furlough Rules of 1875.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut R. R. H. Gibbins from 12th May to 13th Sep 1897, on private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·767
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·7
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... degrees	83·0
General Directions of wind*	SSW. S. WNW. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	157

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28th.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, of which 5 lakhs were, on Calcutta at 1s. 2 13-32d., 4 lakhs at 1s. 2 7-16d. and 2 lakhs at 1s. 2 3-8d.; 1 lakh on Bombay at 1s. 2 7-16d. and 3 lakhs at 1s. 2 3-8d.; and Rs. 10,000 on Madras at 1s. 2 3-8d., making a total in all of Rs. 15,10,000.

In London no change took place in any of the financial quotations yesterday, except in Rupee Securities, which advanced 3-16 per cent. to £61 5-8 and in Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, which was 1-8 per cent. higher at 1 per cent. Bar Silver remained at 27 9-16d. per oz., and in New York the metal still stood at 59 7-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent lower at 4·86¼ dollars.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday in London showed the Bank's Reserve to be 51 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is the same as last week. The Bank's rate remained at 2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats and Arrivals steady. Spot prices were all unchanged, as were also those of American Arrivals. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 300 were East Indians, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 7 3-4 cents per lb. in New York, but August Futures were 2 points lower at 7·15 cents, and December 2 points higher at 6·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

In our local market for this staple the enquiry to-day from European shippers has been only for small lots to complete this month's shipments. The market is very dull and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower all round. In new Cotton, Bengals, for January delivery have it is reported been done at Rs. 164.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged, and remain inanimate.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,291 bales.
Wheat	17,585 cwts.
Linseed	4,058 "
Rapeseed	17,063 "
Gingellyseed	1,253 "
Poppyseed	5,418 "
Castorseed	5,338 "
Rice	42,064 "

FREIGHTS have to-day been a steady market, and business has been done for Antwerp, for early June at 8s. 6d. for Seeds and 9s. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter were placed early in the day, and rates coming firm from Calcutta and resales also coming into the market, quotations hardened all round. There was but little enquiry for Bank remittance, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs	1·53·3·4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled, and rates, which opened at 103¾ and 103⅝ for Money and next month's Account, respectively, declined to 103 1-16 and 103 3-8 in the two positions, closing at the lower level, with 97, nominal, quoted for Three per Cents.

SHARES have been generally quiet, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern Mill, Rs. 50 in Sholapore, Rs. 30 in Southern India, Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton Mfg., Rs. 5 in Alliance, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher; Mofussil Press Rs. 21, and Marcks and Co. Rs. 2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £37,311,000; Decrease, £230,000; Public Deposits, £11,880,000; Increase, £393,000; Other Deposits, £38,810,000; Decrease, £700,000; Other Securities, £28,300,000; Decrease, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £25,240,000; Decrease, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Goorkha and India left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rasetta, arrived here this morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 147, 315 and 301.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 148 part I, 301 and 291.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily Matins at 7 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-5 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
No service on Sunday, May 30.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wauby Road, Esplanade.)
6 p.m.—Service conducted by Rev. Geo. P. Taylor, D.D., of Ahmedabad.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 5 and 155.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 27, 150 and 179.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services.
11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—R. V. S. Bahalur.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. F. Wood.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Isaac F. Row.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by T. T. Wright, Esq.

THE SEAMEN'S REST, EVANGELICAL.
Frere Road (north side) outside Victoria Dock.
7-30 p.m.—Gospel Service.
Strangers are made welcome.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 117, 1 S part 4, and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 141 and 301.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
THURSDAY.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 23, 219 and 224.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 231, 224 and 218.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Sung).
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey, S.S.J.E.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 147, 218 and 301.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 300, 118 and 147.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Seats free, all invited.
WEDNESDAY.
6 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 139 and 223.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 147 and 174.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service.—Hy. 205; Par. 22, tune 155; Hy. 135, 1st tune; Ps. 4, tune, 88.
Anthem:—"I will lay me down in peace" page 31 in the Small Book.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of London s—5 cases whisky Souza and Fernandes.
Nubia s—15 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co;
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Rufford Hall s—21 cases stout sale, Phillips and Co; 210 boxes soap, N Mohomedally;
FROM LONDON.
Thorndale s—5 cases Chemicals, etc, Damodar Madhowrao Duke and Co; 66 cases oilmen's stores E B Jooma;
India s—10 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co;
Shannon s—2 cases confectionery R S Pochajee, 3 cases varnish Holliday and Co; 2 perfumed spirit, 1 case medicine etc, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 12 drums soft soap Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, 2 cases provision 2 cases ham, 2 cases bacon, 1 case cheese, Ball and Company.
Caledonia s—2 cases writing paper etc, 4 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolaly;
Oriental s—21 cases portwine Cutler Palmer and Co;
Hambleton s—8 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co;
FROM NEW YORK.
Britannia s—7 cases tobacco, Damodar Ratansey;
FROM ANTWERP.
Bangalore s—12 cases Glassware, A H Currimjee.
Gutenfels s—250 boxes candles, [illegible], Ahmed S Dawood; 200 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 21 casks chemicals M Dateranay and Co; 8 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co;
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Caledonia s—24 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee;
FROM BREMEN.
Benares s—10 cases matches Abedoolally Ebrahim;

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HART—May 28, at Mazagon, Mary Anne, the wife of John H. Hart. Funeral will leave St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, at 7-30 a.m. Friends kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—May 22, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain K. Buchanan, 4th Sikhs, P. F. F., of a daughter.

JONES—May 17, at Dinapore, the wife of T. J. Stanhope Jones, of a son.

MAHONEY—May 22, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon E. Mahoney, Hyderabad Contingent, of twins (boys).

DEATHS.

DANE—May 19, at Solon, C. L., Patrick Charles Bannerman the infant son of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Dane aged 11 months.

MAXWELL—May 16, at Krishnagar, Nadia, Elizabeth Hilda, the dearly beloved and only child of W. Maxwell, Esq., C.S., aged 1 year and 9 months.

MIDDLEMISS—May 22, at Ootacamund, Frank Lionel, eldest surviving son of C. S. Middlemiss, Geological Survey of India, aged 7 years and 8 months.

TWEEDIE—May 1, at 63, Sussex Square, S. W., Mr. John Tweedie, late Indian Civil Service.

SMITH—May 20, at Katlee Factory, Nuddia, suddenly, Patrick Smith, for 33 years, Indigo Planter and Zemindar in Lower Bengal, second son of the late Captain Alexander Smith, of the 93rd Highlanders, aged 60 years, 5 months and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

EXTRACTS from the Diary of the Most Rev. John Ilitch Sergieff, a famous Russian priest have been published by Cassell and Company under the title "My Life in Christ." The translator, E. E. Goulaeff, in a too brief preface introduces the remarkable personality of the arch-priest Father Ivan, of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Cronstadt, to the English reader. The book is dedicated to the Queen in touching words recalling how the grievous affliction that Russia and the Russian people sustained in October 1894 "by the premature recall of their revered, lamented, and beloved Emperor Alexander III. unto the abode of the righteous," found a sympathetic echo in the gracious heart of her Majesty, who commanded that one of the finest chants from the burial service of the Orthodox Church should be sung in the Royal Chapel at Windsor on the day of the funeral. Father John Sergieff having been present at the last moments of the late Czar in Lavadia and "the witness to his departure into the life eternal, the translation into English of his important book may be found helpful to every true Christian irrespective of the differences of creed, nationality, race, or colour." It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the whole Russian people looked forward with absolute confidence to the recovery of the Emperor Alexander when—given up by the most famous specialists of the Continent—His Majesty sent for Father John, whose prayer was believed to have rescued innumerable persons from apparently certain death. The Emperor himself did not indulge in that hope; he sought consolation in the ministrations of a devoted priest of exceptional spiritual gifts, whose sympathetic nature and magnetic charm would smooth the passage from life to death. Father John has spent forty years of an active life in unostentatious labours for the amelioration of the lot of the Russian masses. His influence for good is said with good reason to have been greater than that of any other subject of the Czar. His name is known and venerated in any village of the Empire. When he visits St. Petersburg the news spreads like wildfire, and throngs of poor people run from the neighbouring streets to get within the range of his healing presence or to implore his presence at the sick bed of relatives or friends. The steamboats and trains in which he travels on his way to Christian work are so beset by crowds that the police have to protect him from the pressure.

That is the testimony of an English observer, Mr. Dobson, the correspondent of the *Times* in St. Petersburg, who says very truly that in influence and reputation in his Russian surroundings Father John seems to recall the time of the first Apostles. He labours among the poor, but he never refuses his ministrations to the rich and powerful when they seek it in the last extremity. Immense sums have passed through his hands for charitable purposes, but he is a poor man living in the humblest way. The thirty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the Orthodox Ministry was celebrated in the middle of January, 1891, on the island of Cronstadt. Great crowds of people, rich and poor, made their way across the ice of the Gulf from St. Petersburg and other places. Thirty priests officiated, and deputations without number from benevolent Societies and even from beggars brought him offerings of silver-clasped Bibles, and holy pictures. One sickly woman carrying a child in her arms brought a few flowers—the widow's mite,—the crowd and Father Ivan being moved to tears. The Governor of Cronstadt and the Admiral of the Port presided at a banquet in the evening, paupers, peasants, and mendicants sitting with ladies, officials, and officers to drink to the health and long life of the worthy priest. The translator vouches for the reality of the healing powers possessed by this remarkable man, believed in firmly by the vast majority of Russians. He and they hold that if, in the words of Scripture: If a man have faith, and he says to a mountain 'Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea,' it shall be done. "Not a single day passes without the faith of those glorious comforting words of Christ's being proved by some such person who has asked for Father John's prayers." The St. Petersburg papers recently described what happened in the pious family of a Prince in that capital in the presence of many witnesses. Father John entered the house at the request of the parents to visit their daughter, who had kept her bed for four months, having lost the use of her feet. He prayed with all present, then, touching the sick girl, said: "Believe and rise up;" and she believing, rose up and recovered. The fame of the healing powers of the good Father has gone beyond the bounds of Russia. Recently a letter was received by the English clergyman at Cronstadt, addressed to the parish priest of that port. It came from the west of Ireland, earnestly begging for the prayers of Father John for the writer, who was in great distress of mind and body. The letter was translated and forwarded to the Russian priest. An account is given of the last moments of the late Emperor, who asked Father John to "Lay his hands on the Imperial head." "When I had done so, his Majesty said to me: "The people love you." "Yes," I answered, "your people love me." Then the Emperor was pleased to say: "Yes, because they know who you are and what they are." Soon afterwards the august patient began to feel some very oppressive fits of asthma, and oxygen was constantly introduced into his mouth. He suffered severely. On his left side was the Empress. Before him stood his two elder sons and the bride-elect. On his right side his younger children, the Grand Duke Michael, and the Grand Duchess Olga, whilst at the head of the arm-chair I myself stood. "Is it not oppressive to your Imperial Majesty, when I hold my hands on your head," asked I. "No," the Emperor was pleased to answer; "I feel better when you hold your hands over me." I replied: "That is because I came directly after the celebration of the Liturgy and carried the most pure body of Christ in these same hands, and was myself partaken of the Holy Sacrament." These words were those of a believer, and a Russian believer. The same spirit is evinced in the translator's declaration that Father John afforded great consolation to the orphaned Russian nation by saying: "Though the Emperor Alexander III. died in spite of the earnest unanimous prayers of the whole people, still they might console themselves by the fact that thanks to their heartfelt prayers, he died as only a really true Christian could die." The Russian believer believes with his whole soul; he does not trouble his mind with the higher criticism. Tolstoi, a nobleman of large estate, dresses like a peasant, and works with his hands to attain the Christian ideal.

Father John does not go to extremes; he accepts the world as it is. As a tree has a thousand different leaves, all nourished by the same sap, so all men emanate from God, and are one with him. "He Has come, he who by a single word called all things visible and invisible from non existence into existence, who by a word called into being birds, fishes, quadrupeds, insects, and all creatures, has come; He is born of a poor Virgin, in a cave, wrapt in poor swaddling clothes, and laid in a manger. Riches, honours, glory of this world, fall down in humility and deep gratitude before the Saviour of men, and share your riches with the poor and needy! Do not pride yourself on your visionary fleeting distinctions, for true distinction can only be found in virtue." Here we have the note of Christian socialism, which is quite as active in Holy Russia as materialistic socialism in Germany. Everything is referred to the immediate and direct action of the Creator. In a page of real eloquence Father Ivan describes the Lord as the perfect Owner and Master of all creatures; "He commands the Heavens, and they either give forth rain and dew or snow and hail, or keep them back; He commands the winds and the waters, and they obey Him; He commands the fire, and it obeys Him; He commands the sun, and it is obscured or shines upon everything under it; He commands the earth, and it germinates various kinds of plants; He commands it to cease growing, and the growth ceases; He commands the waters to flow unrestrainedly upon the earth, and they do so, as in the time of the Universal Deluge; He commands the winds, and they blow; they rage furiously, and become destructive, as a punishment for our sins. . . He commands the dead to rise, and death flees from a man, and life again appears in him: He commands the disease to leave the sick, and the disease departs, and the sick man rises up healthy and sound; He commands the demons, and they obey incontestably." Father John has no sympathy with revolutionists or Nihilists; he tells the people what Russia and the Czar have done for them: "Love your earthly country and the Father of this country, for it has educated you, enlightened you, distinguished and honoured you, and has provided you with everything". The faithful are told that it is right and just that they should make images, for what is man himself but the living image of the living God? They are warned that the Devil, as a spirit, as an incomplex being, can hinder and wound the soul by a simple instantaneous movement of doubt, blasphemy, impatience, irritation, malice, and can fan the spark of sin with a cunning and malice peculiar to him, into a flame, raging with infernal strength within the man. They are warned also that sin is in itself a fire, and that it is not without reason that a man is said to be inflamed with passion. A very real Geheuna, a furnace of fire, awaits the unrepentant sinner. But, on the whole, the note of the book is an abounding charity, a desire to see some remnant of goodness in the wicked even as there is sin even in the perfect. It is a remarkable book which could not have been written by any clergyman of a Western Church.

THE leading article which our Allahabad contemporary devotes to the question of labour for the Bombay mills states the case very clearly. But it has this defect, that it mixes up the present and the future in a manner calculated to lead to wrong conclusions as to the existing position. After speaking of the migratory habits and unsatisfactory workmanship of the Konkani operatives, the Allahabad writer states: "Though the millowners failed to obtain official support for their proposal to import labour from the N.-W. Provinces, operatives from these regions were encouraged by them to take employment in the mills, and it was soon found that the people from the N.-W. Provinces were far more desirable employes than those from the Bombay Mahratta districts. They were extremely industrious, and the amount of daily work turned out by them was about a third more than that of the Bombay operatives. People from the Central Provinces were also encouraged to come to Bombay, and even they proved much more satisfactory than the operatives from the Konkan. The millowners now became so eager to encourage this foreign element that at present it is computed that about half the total number of mill operatives in Bombay are natives of the N.-W. and Central Provinces." This is a cheering picture, but it is one which relates to a condition of things that unfortunately has not yet been reached. If the natives of the North-West and Central Provinces engaged in the mill industry of Bombay comprise one-half of the operatives employed, the mills are now in a far worse plight so far as paucity of labour is concerned than they were when the plague was at its height. The number of imported workers of this class is extremely small, so small as to make no appreciable alleviation of the difficulty caused by the migratory habits of the Konkani workmen on whom the mill managers have almost entirely to depend at present. There is no doubt, however, that recent troubles have drawn an attention to Mr. Tata's proposal to import labour from the North-West that has hitherto been denied it. Mr. Tata's voice has for three or four years been like that of one crying in the wilderness, but now he has the satisfaction of knowing that many mill agents who looked with utter indifference upon his scheme, are acknowledging that it would be a great boon. If the millowners will only heartily unite in an effort to put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of things by recruiting their labour from the more reliable "foreign element" we shall before the end of the century be a good deal nearer the change in the conditions of the labour supply which the "Pioneer" seems to think has already taken place. But under the most favourable conditions the twentieth century will be well advanced in the units, before half the Bombay mill-hands are imported from the North-West. Owing to the entire absence of familiarity with cotton mills and their machinery on the part of the class of labourers it is proposed to obtain, the change must of necessity be somewhat gradual; otherwise the last state of the industry might be much worse than the first. The idea underlying the scheme that has been put forward is not so much that the landless poor of districts around Lucknow, Cawnpore, or Allahabad are better workmen than the Konkani cultivators, but that there would be less temptation for them to go on furlough for a year, after only one or two years' service, and come back forgetful of what little they had learned. The operatives from the North-West would be encouraged to permanently settle in Bombay and become the progenitors of a hereditary class of mill operatives. The indigenous industries of the country almost without exception are carried on by separate and distinct communities from generation to generation; and if the Bombay mills are to hold their own, efforts must be put forward to bring the same principle into play in the cotton spinning industry. This is especially necessary if ever yarns of fine count are to become a product of Indian spinning. The Konkani cultivators who come to Bombay for work are too near their ancestral fields for any hope to be entertained that they will remain in the mills long enough to acquire the requisite skill for fine spinning, and to hand down their knowledge to their descendants. From imported labour better results may be expected.

UNDER instructions from the Bengal Government, Mr. N. N. Banerjee, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, has written an interesting monograph upon dyes and methods of dyeing in the Province. The indigenous art is one among many others which has suffered severely from the competition of European goods. The old order changeth, giving place to the new, and in the change some of the ancient industries of the land have almost, if not entirely, been submerged. But where the new order of things has closed or greatly narrowed one channel of employment, it has opened up dozens of others, and it has given a forward impulse by which considerably more than three-fourths of the people find employment. Before Mr. Dinshaw Wacha and his friends point to the decayed industry in dyeing as a proof of the evil wrought by the present system of Government, they may be reminded on the authority of the Presidency Association, to which they are adherents, that during the present Reign cultivation has been extended so as to keep pace with the growth of population by 100 per cent. The set-off, therefore, in this direction alone far more than covers any loss the indigenous arts have suffered. At the same time the decline of country handicrafts, even though the number of people employed in them is not great, is a matter for regret. It is due in large measure to the stubborn conservatism of the workers, and their reluctance to adapt their craft to changed conditions. Mr. Bannerjee's monograph shows that there is a want of ingenuity in the production of colours and designs among the dyers. They make no attempt to change their crude processes, and the result is that European cloths of various patterns and designs find a readier sale in the market. Another factor in the change is that the ease with which cheap European dyes can be made, enables each man to be his own dyer. "Formerly," says Mr. Bannerjee, "when a person wanted to wear a coloured cloth, he was compelled to go to the dyer, who alone knew the complicated processes by which colours could be produced from the indigenous products of the country; he now mixes up European chemical powders himself, and simply dyes his cloth into a solution of the powders, when a coloured garment is ready for his use." Under these circumstances, dyeing now only affords occupation to a few who, with the aid of indigenous or foreign dyes, are capable of supplying the requirements of those who have retained their preference for country cloth and country dyeing, and can afford them. In the silk districts of Bengal, silk-dyeing will soon be a forgotten art; and all over the Province there is a falling off in cloth-dyeing. Carpet weaving and dyeing once so generally carried on, is now confined to one mohalla of Patna City, where the outturn is valued at half-a-lakh. The dyeing of wool is now only carried on to a very nominal extent. A few dyeing shops are still to be seen in Calcutta, but they are mere shadows of the trade of past days. The Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art should see what can be done to save the art from further declension.

THE death at Hyderabad of Colonel Neville, the Commander of the Nizam's Regular Troops, following so closely upon the decease of his accomplished wife, takes from the Moglai capital one of its most noted figures. The fact that both deaths, as well as those of two other well-known citizens, were due to heat-apoplexy is a painful reminder of the grave risks of life in the Indian plains at this time of the year. Colonel Neville was well-fitted for the appointment which he held under the Nizam's Government for a period of twenty-two years, for combined with soldierlike bearing and qualities, he possessed powers of organisation and administration of a high order. Hence he succeeded in transforming the regular troops of the Nizam from a somewhat loosely drilled band into a well-disciplined and efficient body of men, of whom any commander might be proud. The deceased officer's military career dates back to the struggle for Italian independence, during which time he was an officer in the Austrian cavalry. As aide-de-camp to the Empress of Austria he travelled with her when she visited Northern Italy before the war, with a view to finding out the trend of public opinion there. Her Imperial Majesty found that she was in no small danger from the revolutionary movement of the period, and it fell to the lot of Colonel Neville to protect Her Majesty by sleeping night after night across the doorway of the Imperial bed chamber. Colonel Neville, who was granted a Companionship of the Indian Empire by the British Government, had under his command some 6,500 troops until November 1893, when two Lancer Regiments, of the total strength of 600, were transferred to the Imperial service troops. Some further decreases were subsequently made, but the Regular troops of the Nizam are still large enough to make a fairly large display, and to cost some 14 lakhs of rupees annually.

THE marriage arranged between Miss Emily M. R. Lee, Evelyn Gardens, only daughter of the late Rev. William Lee, D.D., Professor of Church History in Glasgow University, and Captain William Crawford Walton, 4th Bombay Rifles, extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, will take place in July at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens.

MR. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, chairman of the mass meeting of the Mahomedans, held at Muzzafrabad on Thursday night, has sent the following telegram to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey:—"We, the Mahomedans of all communities in Bombay, most humbly beg to tender our heartfelt congratulations to the Throne of Ameerul Momenin, religious head of the Moslem world, for his glorious victories in Greece. We, Sunni and Shiah communities, held festivals and illuminations, in which Sunni Mahomedans of Poona and Secunderabad heartily joined and prayed to Almighty for long life and prosperity to his Imperial Majesty."

IT seems there has been some mistake as to the period when Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's term of office as Executive Engineer to the Municipality expires, which was stated to be Dec. 5 next. The Municipal Commissioner has pointed out that the appointment was not even confirmed by Government until the 13th January 1893, and the Executive Engineer was not relieved of his duties by Government till the 24th of January 1893 and actually took over charge on the 25th January. Mr. Murzban was only brought upon the Municipal establishment and drew pay from the latter date. Therefore as the appointment was for five years the term does not expire until January 25 next.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe yesterday afternoon by the mail steamer Carthage, were H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Colonel H. R. Heath, Colonel Wilson, and others.

BY way of encouraging loyal sentiment in the minds of the Native public, Mr. K. N. Kabraji is making arrangements for a concert to be held on or about the Jubilee Day, probably at the Town Hall. Loyal and patriotic English songs, such as "Rule Britannia," "God bless the Prince of Wales," "Britannia the Pride of the Ocean, &c.," will be rendered in the Gujerati language by Mr. Kabraji's family, assisted by a choir of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and accompanied on the organ. This movement is calculated to encourage in the Native mind the warm sentiments of loyalty which in this year of Jubilee stir millions of English subjects the world over. The admission will be by invitation.

THE election of a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council by the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind will take place on the 28th proximo. The Commissioner in Sind will receive, up to p. m. on the 9th proximo, nominations which should be made in a prescribed form, duly proposed and seconded by voters and signed by the proposer and seconder. Every nomination is to be forwarded in a registered cover by post addressed to the Commissioner in Sind. On the day of voting the Jagirdars and Zamindars entitled to vote will assemble at the head-quarters of their respective district at the Collector's Kacheri or other convenient place to be appointed by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner. The nominations will then be read out and the Collector or Deputy Commissioner will personally receive the votes and communicate the result to the Commissioner in Sind.

EXCESS imports of silver do a lot of harm, very truly observes *Capital*. They divert a large amount of capital which might be employed more usefully in financing other commodities. They cause unnecessary fluctuations in exchange, and the difficulty is to see how India at large gains any benefit from them. We would say to the Government that if they are still determined to work up to a gold standard, which, with the adoption of that standard in Japan, is now a more urgent consideration, they should take better means to regulate the imports of silver. It is very desirable that this interregnum of a rupee, which has no basis of value and no source of supply, should come to an end. We should like to see some more definite and effective steps taken if we are, as we are told, to have a pucka gold standard *some day*. As the system is now being promoted it looks as if the approach to the golden kingdom lay along a miry and tortuous road of national bankruptcy.

THE "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" says it learns from German military authorities that Lord Wolseley has privately declared that Great Britain must endeavour to obtain a favourable footing in Crete preferably in Suda Bay, which would be of greater value even than Gibraltar. The "Neueste Nachrichten" adds that the [illegible] in question would possess great polit[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR

THE QUESTION OF THE OCCUPATION OF THESSALY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

It is quite true that Great Britain is opposed to any prolonged occupation of Thessaly by the Turks, but the report that Lord Salisbury had threatened otherwise to withdraw from the Concert is without foundation.

The negotiations among the Powers are proceeding smoothly.

THE PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS.

The reply of the Porte to the Collective Note of the Powers has been delivered.

It does not debate the terms of peace, but indicates the readiness of the Sultan to negotiate with the Ambassadors of the Powers when the Armistice formalities have been concluded, and finally expresses a desire that the Treaty of Peace should be signed at Pharsala.

GREEK MEMORANDUM TO THE POWERS.

A Memorandum from Greece to the Powers objects to the rectification of the frontier as involving fresh financial burdens owing to the necessity that would arise for fortifying a new line of defence.

The Memorandum adds that Greece is only able to pay a very small indemnity, but that it would be impossible to pay both an indemnity and the bondholders as well, and objects to any modification in Capitulations.

TURKISH ARMY IN THESSALY REINFORCED.

The Turkish Army in Thessaly has been steadily reinforced, and now numbers nearly two hundred thousand men.

GREECE TO RAISE A LOAN.

The *Times* states that Greece hopes to raise a Loan on the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia with which to pay the indemnity to Turkey.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Ritchie introduced a Bill to legalize metrical weights and measures.

The Bill was read a first time.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that the question of the supersession of officers of the India Staff Corps by officers of the Line is now under consideration.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund now amounts to £531,000.

SCRATCHING FOR THE DERBY.

The bay colt by St. Serf out of the novitiate has been scratched for the Derby.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 28, 4 P.M.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

100 to 30 on Galteemore; 7 to 1 against Velasquez; and 25 to 1 against the others.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Westley Richards the well-known gunmaker.

THE COMING MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Further telegram has reached Simla from the Capetown, from Mr. Hutchinson, whose forecast of the failure of the Indian monsoon last year was so strikingly fulfilled.

Mr. Hutchinson now reports that the rainy season has broken up punctually in South Africa, which he considers an indication that the rain-bearing winds are making their way towards India.

Meanwhile, the absence of all signs of the advanced monsoon at Ceylon continues to cause some anxiety here.

THE FAMINE.

THE SCARCITY INCREASING.

The Crop reports for the last week show that the prices have still a tendency to rise in most districts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the demand for seed-grain sending up the rates for autumn grains, in particular in Burma; the price of paddy having also risen. Elsewhere there is little change.

Locusts have begun egg-laying in the frontier districts of the Punjab, where, however, the recent showers have brought some slight relief to the cultivators.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

THE QUEEN ACCEPTS THE KHEDIVE'S SILVER MEDAL.

The Queen has sanctioned the acceptance and the wearing of the Khedive's Silver Medal by the forces employed in the Dongola Expedition.

The medal will be granted to those who have served at and south of Sarras or at Suakin between the 30th March and 23rd September 1896.

The lists of those entitled to the medal are to be prepared by the commanding officers and heads of departments without delay for information of the Egyptian authorities.

FOREIGN PORTS AND INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

The French Government have refused to alter the rules whereby Indian rice is forbidden entry into Reunion.

Switzerland now admits arsenically dried hides.

CAWNPORE-LUCKNOW RAILWAY.

ESTIMATE OF TWENTY-FOUR LAKHS SANCTIONED.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate of twenty-four lakhs of Rupees for the construction of the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department—Colonel Wilson, Resident, Persian Gulf, has been granted special leave until 12th June. Major Meade officiates until further orders. Captain C. Newmarch is posted as Political Agent, Bhopal. Captain Bannerman and Lieutenant Forbes are posted as Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Home Department—Major Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, is granted 18 months' furlough from the 23rd instant.

Military Department.—Captain Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, is confirmed as Station Staff Officer, Punjab Command, vice Macdonald, vacated.

Surgeon-Colonel Townsend is admitted to the Administrative Medical Staff, vice Surgeon-Major-General Cuffe, gone home.

Lieutenant Carter, R.A., officiates as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

Lieutenant Will, 4th Bombay Infantry, also 2nd-Lieutenants James, 1st Madras Lancers, Ross, 24th Bengal Infantry, and Millor, 25th Bengal Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captain Greaves, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, resigns his Commission. Quartermaster Sergeant Johns, Sergeant Cole Provost, Sergeant Neemuch, and Store Sergeant Green, all of Bombay Unattached List, receive long service silver medals.

Public Works Department.—Mr. R. Dyson, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Government of India, Calcutta, vice Mr. Wolley Dod, on special duty. The retirement of Sir W. Young, Bart., from Government Service, is gazetted. Mr. C. Bickerton officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India, Lucknow, vice Colonel Shepherd, on leave.

Home Department—Captain Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

Finance Department—The appointment of Mr. Forbes to officiate as Post-Master-General, Bengal, is now gazetted.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

HELP FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE LAKHS RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Contributions to the Famine fund are still coming in. Lancashire with yet further generosity has forwarded another Rs. 3,20,000. From Yokohama Rs. 176-8 has been received, making in all Rs. 46,186-5-8, from friends in Japan. The "Theosophists," of Stockholm, have sent £65-18-8. Auckland, New Zealand has contributed another £380-15-1 in addition to £750 previously sent. Sir Francis Maclean has received an intimation from Sir T. J. Fowell Buxton, the Governor of South Australia, that that Colony has subscribed £259-17-5, which has been since received. The Isle of Gothland has sent Rs. 237-11, through Reuter's Telegraph Company. The town of Greymouth, New Zealand, has forwarded £61-13-9 with a sympathetic letter from the Mayor to Sir Francis Maclean.

The grand total at present amounts to Rs. 1,35,37,818-11-2 and the grand total of the General Fund to Rs. 1,22,72,048-12-10.

DEATH OF COLONEL NEVILLE.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 28.

Colonel Neville, C.I.E., Commanding the Nizam's Regular Troops, died suddenly, last night, from apoplexy. He broke down after the death of his wife exactly a week ago, but no one had expected that his end would be so sudden, and the event has cast a gloom over the station. He took command of the Regular Troops twenty-two years ago, and was one of the oldest European inhabitants of Hyderabad.

Colonel Neville was buried, this evening, at the Roman Catholic cemetery at Chudderghat, with full military honours demanded by his position as Commandant of the Nizam's Regular Troops. The funeral cortege extended for a mile and a-half from the house to the cemetery, the streets and houses en route being packed with Europeans and Natives. Nine minute guns were fired as the limber, drawn by six artillery horses, left the house. Before the limber marched five Bands of the Nizam's Garrison, playing the Dead March at intervals. All the way to the cemetery behind the Band were a full regiment of Infantry, while the African Cavalry and Cavalry Guards, with a squadron of Lancers, brought up the rear of the procession.

The thousands of natives who lined the streets cried and moaned loudly as the cortege moved along. The scene at the cemetery was equally affecting, the soldiers having joined in the general weeping, which was the strongest testimony of the love and esteem in which the deceased was held.

The funeral ceremony was conducted by two Roman Catholic priests, and soon after the service further minute guns were fired.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 28.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Urdu, according to the Higher Standard:—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Richardson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Kenny, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Captain Menzies, 1st Royal Fussiliers, 12 months' leave, on private affairs, out of India.

Second Lieutenant Butler, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light infantry, 5 months' leave, on medical certificate, out of India.

Captain Prince Francis of Teck, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Galbraith, Commanding the Quetta District, 1st Dragoons, two and a-half months' leave, on private affairs, out of India.

Colonel Jackson, General List, Bengal Cavalry, Military Works Department, 6 months' leave, on private affairs, granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

THE SUPPOSED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

SOME SAD CASES.

THE EXODUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 28.

THE termination of the Mahableshwar season is being greatly accelerated by a dark cloud of disease which hangs over the sanitarium and has changed the scene from its accustomed gaiety to one of mourning. The death of Mrs. Le Quesne, who was staying at the Fountain Hotel, at first reported to be due to copper-poisoning, is now believed to have been a case of cholera. No official statement to that effect has been made, but careful enquiries have been set on foot by the Superintendent. Unfortunately the deaths which have since taken place go to support the view that cholera has made an unwelcome appearance here.

It is believed that the disease was introduced into the station by the agency of the Collector's camp which was last pitched at Satara, where cholera is known to exist. A native, who came up from Satara, died very shortly after arrival, and this death has been followed by several others among the poorer classes of natives, all believed to be due to cholera.

How the disease spread to the Fountain Hotel is not known, but the fact remains that Mrs. Le Quesne, a resident there, was attacked and died in a few hours. It is said that on being taken ill Mrs. Le Quesne asked a lady-friend, who was with her at the time to send for a doctor, but her friend fainted, and a considerable time elapsed before the needed medical assistance was called in. Mr. Le Quesne arrived at Mahableshwur next day, expecting to spend a short holiday period with his wife, and was stunned with grief on learning from an unthinking informant of his irreparable loss.

The Bishop of Bombay, in order that the news might be gently broken to him, awaited the arrival of the bereaved husband at the Medical Inspecting Station for fully three hours, but unfortunately missed him. It is said that, meeting an hotel servant, Mr. Le Quesne asked if his wife was in. "No," was the reply; "she is dead and buried."

The demise of Mr. Le Quesne was followed by those of Master Dady and two Goanese cooks employed in the hotel. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Cooper, of the Cordite Manufacturing Magazine Kirkee, was also taken ill. Being alarmed at the mortality which had taken place she left the hotel, and proceeded to Panchgani, but died shortly after her arrival there. It was the misfortune of her husband who was travelling to Mahableshwar to meet her, to be informed of his irreparable loss, in the same abrupt way as Mr. Le Quesne, by an hotel servant.

Mrs. Hall, the wife of Captain Hall, Mr. Gossett, and Colonel Penton, Commanding the 7th Bombay Infantry, have all been attacked, and anxious enquiries respecting them are being made. A general outbreak of cholera does not seem to be feared, but at the same time these events have led many visitors to accelerate their departure from the station. If the monsoon had actually broken the exodus could not be more rapid than it is. The festivities of the season have been suddenly arrested towards their close, and the mortality of the last few days is the topic uppermost in all circles.

THE anxiety among young ladies to secure positions in the telegraph service has now an even accentuated character. At the last examination ten female positions were offered for competition, and for those ten positions there were no less than 163 applicants. An examination for thirty positions in the General Post Office has now been resolved upon, and the authorities are being simply overwhelmed with requests for information as to the positions. Singularly enough, whilst the number of applicants in the case of female clerkships are usually thirty times in excess of the positions advertised, the male applicants do not as a general rule exceed the positions offered by more than three to one.

IT is asserted by the *Industrielles Echo* that thousands of five-franc pieces are split into two halves by their French owners every year, in the hope of "discovering" an immense hidden treasure. This treasure, according to the legend firmly believed in France, is an order to pay the holder 100,000f. in silver five-franc coins. When Napoleon Bonaparte first set the five-franc piece in circulation the conservative mind of the French revolted against the numismatic revolution, notwithstanding its zeal for political revolution, and it was very difficult to induce a Frenchman to receive or proffer the new coin. Hence, according to the story, Napoleon gave it to be understood that he had ordered a cheque for 100,000f., written upon asbestos paper, to be concealed in one of the new silver pieces. From that day to this no body has objected to the five-franc piece.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

AN unknown person writes to me from an unknown city in the United States of America. He has seen certain remarks of mine on the writer of the Begging Letter, and he remonstrates strongly. Many a begging letter writer, he says, is actually in want; many such letters tell the exact truth; one ought therefore to accept every begging letter as genuine, and as worthy of immediate attention and relief. Moreover, he points out that it is a compliment to receive such a letter; the writer thereby expresses his opinion of the recipient's character for charity and a good heart; such letters are not sent to curmudgeons; this fact alone ought to soften one's heart towards the begging letter writer. Again, even if the facts stated are not quite strictly truth; even if the writer is not quite what he pretends to be; it is necessary to present things in an attractive or a moving light. This my correspondent insists upon strongly. The broad fact, he says, remains that every writer of a begging letter wants money; he is, therefore, a genuine object of pity and charity. A very extraordinary letter. I can only conjecture that the writer is himself a sender of begging letters. This theory is, I confess, only supported by the statement contained in his letter that he is extremely poor. He may be only a harmless enthusiast whose mission in life is to advocate the claims of the begging letter writer. But I doubt. He gives, at length, a history of his own failure which looks like opening the case. But, again, I do not know. I may be doing wrong to a harmless Philosopher. Like all men who have failed, he has a hundred excellent reasons to account for his present position. Considering the men one knows who have failed, we tremble to think that their fate might have been our own. At the same time, though the world is cold, as they always say, and unsympathetic, and ungrateful; dishonest, and treacherous—and to the Failure it is all these things—I have never known a Failure who did not show by his conversation and his daily life the causes of his want of success. This friend of mine attributes his disasters, oddly enough, to the prosperity of a cousin, as if fortune had established a see-saw with a cousin at each end, so that as one went up the other went down. In this case the one who went up resolved to stay there, and, I suppose, underpinned his end of the see-saw, so that his cousin remained permanently below.

Men who have failed are always extremely bitter about their cousins—I mean their cousins who have not failed. They seem to think that it is the duty of the cousin who has succeeded to keep all those cousins who have failed. For my own part I do not think that it is any part of a man's duty to keep his cousins. To begin with, the tie of cousin is really very slight; it enables young people to call each other by their christian names, if that is worth anything; it also confers the right of calling upon each other, however different may be the circumstances and the social position. Now cousins mostly belong to different sets, often to quite different levels; they have different friends; they follow different pursuits; cousins sometimes do not see each other for long years; they become absolute strangers; yet by the poorer cousin the connection is often supposed to invite, or to excuse, a candour of speech and criticism which leads to exasperations especially among the ladies of the family. Often, again, the cousins live in distant parts. Everyone must have cousins in one or other of the colonies. Suppose one of them coming home after forty years; what is there in common between the Colonial and the Home abider? What claim should the Colonial have on him who has stayed at home? A dinner? An at home? Surely he ought not to claim the right of using his cousin's house, or of being introduced to his cousin's friends. And then we come once more to the vexed question as to the cousin who has failed. What kind of help should he expect or claim from the cousin who has succeeded? The dole of a £5 note? But that is soon spent and the Failure no better off than before. Is he to keep the Failure altogether? Surely not. The deepest cousinly affection would not surely venture to suggest an Annuity. How if it were a choice between the Annuity and the Workhouse? Then we must consult the purse. If it were a case of depriving the wife and girls of savings for their benefit, then I should, without any hesitation, point to the workhouse. On the other hand, all cousins do not fail, and it is pleasant to feel that other members of the family are succeeding; it adds pride to the name. A cousin's success is in a sense one's own success. If he becomes a Peers, for instance, the whole family is lifted up. Even short of that event, a successful cousin is a boon and a blessing to a family, if only for the power of looking at him and of pointing him out. Most families have got one great man who confers distinction upon them. He may perhaps be only locally great, but still great—still great enough to fill his cousins with pride in comparing themselves with people not so distinguished.

I acknowledge with thanks a letter on the subject of French names by one who knows a good deal about the subject. Fortunately, I disclaimed any knowledge of the subject, which is fortunate in the presence of this expert. He gives me a collection of French names, divided and classified into trade names, place names, Christian names. Among the trade names are Bannelier, Cuvier, Favre or Faure, &c. Of place names, Paris, Flamant, Le Breton, Dardenne, Defrance, &c. Christian names are plentiful as surnames: Henri, Henriot, Henriquet, Riquet; from Jean come a great number, as Hennet, Hanneton, Hennequin; from Martin come Martinet and Martineau; from Nicolas, Nicole, Nicolle, Colas, Collon, Collignon. Saints provide a good many names, e. g., that of Renan, which is our Ro-nan. There are also nicknames, such as Boileau, Boivin, Dentu, Chauvin, Gras, Couchart, Roussel. Some names are, like the Welsh Ap Rice, formed by putting De before a name. Thus De-glaude is the son of Claude. Then there are names like our Nash (atten-ash). Such are Damont, Du Bois, Duchemin, Duclos, &c. I venture to quote this letter because it introduces a new and a very interesting subject. My correspondent, whom I thank very sincerely for his letter, recommends Larchey's "Dictionnaire des Noms," 1880. I think that with the hints here given anyone may create for himself an hour or two of amusement in collecting names from shops and making out their meaning and derivation.

In the April number of the *Cornhill Magazine* I advocated a Day of Celebration in this country. I have received a great many letters in reply. None has given me so much pleasure as one which came from a remote town in a Western State of America. The writer says:

"The Americans, in addition to Independence and Thanksgiving Day, now celebrate yearly Flag Day. The flag of 'Freedom and Union' waves from the school buildings, and the 'exercises' for the day are patriotic and loyal. Surely, it is not Jingoism nor self-glorification to rouse and foster a love of country and a firm and undying patriotism! The superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools, whilst speaking of the glories of the Republic, and the advantages of living under its sway, solemnly assured the assembled pupils on Flag Day, two years ago, that the English people honoured their Queen simply because she was a Queen, and not because she was a good and noble woman. Mary Krout, a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in one of her letters from London, asserted that the English are only enthusiastic over Royal birthdays. You will say that such flagrantly monstrous and vilifying statements carry their own condemnation with their assertion.

Did Mr. Howell make that speech? If you have "M'Clure's Magazine" for March, 1897, you will find these words. They occur in an article on "The Laureate of the Larger England."

"He (Kipling) is so intense in the English loyalty which always mystifies us poor Americans, that one has a little difficulty in taking him at his word in it. But he is most serious, and in the presence of the fact one cannot help wondering how far the ties of affection, the sentiment of a merely inherited allegiance, can stretch. If we had not snapped them so summarily a century ago, should we be glowing and thrilling at the name of England, which now awakens only a cold disgust in us, or at the notion of an anthropomorphic majesty, which only makes us smile."

Of course, this man, as I daresay everybody knows, has been throwing mud at this country as long as he has been writing. He is not a cantankerous Philistine, nor a half-educated farmer he is a mischievous crank as regards England. He intimates that "we"—the whole of the people of the United States—regard England with "disgust." How, then does he explain the fact of the intense friendship and affection which those Americans who stay among us long enough to make acquaintance with us develop before they go away? I have for myself, friends in America in whose regard for myself I believe most profoundly. I have every reason to believe that I have an equal affection for them; and as I myself, so thousands in this county. How does he explain the friendships which men like Lowell and Bayard contracted in this country. Well, but one would like to know what it is that disgusts Mr. Howells in this country. Is it our literature, modern as well as ancient? Is it the disgust of wounded literary vanity, because he has failed ignominiously in this country, while so many other American writers have succeeded? Do our men of science disgust him? Does the learning of our Universities disgust him? Does our commercial enterprise disgust him? Of course, no words of mine or anyone else would make Howells other than a fanatical crank and slanderer of his ancestral country. At the same time do not these utterances—the fact that they are common—that they are not often combated; that they are actually believed by the half educated among Americans—make it all the more necessary for us to have our Day of Celebration—our Day of Loyalty!

THE RAJPIPLA STATE.

INSTALLATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI.

RAJPIPLA is the most important and the only first class State in the Rewa Kantha Agency. It forms a pretty long stretch of country, east to west, lying between the Khandeish Mehwas on the east, and the Broach District on the west. The river Narbada forms its northern boundary, except towards the north-east, where a small tract to the north of the river belongs to the State. On the south the State is bounded by the river Tapti and by Gaekwari territory. It was an area of 1,517 square miles, and a population of 1,71,771 souls. This State is bounteously favoured by nature. It can boast some of the finest scenery in Guzerat, and contains a good forest, capable of considerable development; hills, rivers, and rich agricultural lands, some of which grow cotton of as excellent a quality as the best Broach. Broadly speaking, the hills and the forest occupy the eastern part of the State, while the western part consists mainly of good agricultural land, the proportion of the former to the latter being nearly as 2 to 1.

Carnelian stones are found in and about the village of Ratanpur, in the western part of the State, which, Mr. Campbell—in his Gazetteer—thinks, may be Ptolemy's "Mountain of Agates."

Rajpipla is a comparatively ancient principality. In the thirteenth century of the Christian era, its rulers were Parmar Rajputs. The last of these gave his daughter in marriage to Mokhdaji, a Gohel Rajput, ruling over the small island of Piram, in the gulf of Cambay. Mokhdaji's son succeeded his maternal grand father as Raja of Rajpipla, and since then, for a period of 550 years, the State has been uninterruptedly under the sway of the Gohels, to which clan belong also the Chiefs of Bhavnagar, of Palitana, and Lathi. Early in the eighteenth century, however, the Mahomedans, and in later times the Gackwar, considerably harassed the lords of the land who, for their emancipation from the grip of the latter (the Gaekwar), were indebted, exclusively to the intervention of the British Government.

The late Raja Gambhirsingji was given joint powers of State with his father, the then Raja, Verisalji, in 1861, and, seven years later, in 1868, succeeded to the sole power. In the year 1884, owing to certain complications, the British Government had to interfere in the internal management of the State, and Colonel (then major) E. V. Stace, was associated with the Raja as Joint-Administrator. He did a great deal for the State, and laid the foundation of many a reform, but the system of joint-administration was found unworkable, and three years after its establishment gave place to a sole administration. Mr. A. Shewan, M. A., of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed sole Administrator in 1887, and ruled over the destinies of the State for a period of seven years, with brief intervals of absence on furlough, etc., during which the Administratorship was temporarily held, successively, by Messrs. A. D. Younghusband, A. F. Maconochie, R. M. Kennedy, and Dhanjishah Edulji. In November, 1894, Major (now Lieut.-Col.) W. P. Kennedy, the present able Administrator of the Jamnagar State, was appointed Administrator, but remained only for a period of under ten months, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell, the present able, popular, and sympathetic Administrador who, during the period of nearly two years that he has been in the State, has done a great deal for the State, and won thee esteem and affection of its people.

To Mr. Shewan's long and beneficent administration of nearly seven years is due, to a great extent, the present prosperity of the State, and most of the reforms introduced during his administration, which conduce so largely to the permanent good of its people, who have always cherished a most lively sense of gratitude for all that he has done for them. The Shewan Clock Tower, a substantial and beautiful structure, erected by public subscription, at a cost of nearly Rs. 11,000, is a small mark of their gratitude and affection for the man who has done so much for them.

Amongst the reforms of his administration might be mentioned the abolition of such vexatious and injurious imposts as transit, import, and export duties, and of numerous cesses, agricultural and otherwise, which pressed heavily on the people; the completion of a traverse survey of the whole State; the bringing of the entire non-forest part of the State under a Survey Settlement, which ensures to the people fixity of tenure and fair rents subject to revision on sound principles every fifteen years; the settlement of alienations; improved administration of land revenue, abkari, and other departments entirely on the lines of the British system; an improved system of administering justice; improvements in the working of the forests, public works, and last, but not least, education.

The effect of all these on the permanent prosperity of the State and its people has been incalculable. The people have been freed from the tyranny of farmers and village officers, and from the drawbacks of uncertainty of tenure and uncertain and vexatious heavy imposts. Thousands who formerly were merely agricultural labourers or who eked out an uncertain livelihood by petty pilfering, have now become small but prosperous landlords, cultivating their own lands and secure in the possession of them. In spite of the abolition of the cesses, which were such a curse to the people, and the transit and other duties, which tended so much to hamper trade, and both of which would represent over a lakh of Rupees, the revenues of the State have, during his administration, increased from about five and a-half lakhs of Rupees, British, to over eight and a-half lakhs of Rupees, British, the land revenue alone having risen from a little over three lakhs, British, to nearly five and three-quarter lakhs. Evenhanded justice is free to all; there is efficient police protection; and efficient medical aid is available in all parts of the State, Nandod itself having an excellent hospital, and each of the five remaining Taluka stations a dispensary. The State has also a veterinary hospital. Over seventeen and a-quarter lakhs of Rupees (exclusive of expenditure on the Railway) have been expended on public works, such as roads, medical buildings, police lines, State offices, numerous wells, tanks, etc., and works which have required a large outlay, for the permanent protection of Nandod, the capital of the State, from floods in the river Karjan, are being brought to completion, under the able guidance of Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., Consulting Engineer, while a cheap scheme of water-works, intended mainly to serve the town as a protection against fires, has almostt been completed by Colonel Evett, who organized it only a year ago. A scheme for a railway, forty miles in length, to connect Nandod with Ankleshwar, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been sanctioned, and the first section of twenty miles, from Ankleshwar to Pardi, completed at a cost of over nine lakhs of Rupees. The second section, likely to cost a similar sum, will, it is hoped, soon be taken in hand. As to education, while the administration commenced with one second-grade Anglo-Vernacular and thirteen primary schools, with a total number of about 1,200 pupils, the State can now boast a fully equipped High School and over a hundred primary schools, with a total of about 5,000 pupils. Many of the primary schools are exclusively for Bhils and other Kaliporaj people, while almost all have a large proportion of boys belonging to these backward classes.

The new Raja his Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, is an enlightened prince. He was sent to the Rajkumar College, at Rajkote, in 1884, and there soon won the esteem and affection of all he became in contact with, and became one of the favourite pupils of the late lamented Principal Macnaghten. After completing his education at Rajkote, his Highness was sent on a tour in India, and subsequently had the advantage of a trip to England and the Europen Continent. For many years he has taken an intelligent and highly creditable share in the work of the Administration, first in the Judicial, and then in the Land Revenue Department. His great anxiety for the well-being of his people is widely known, and appreciated by his subjects, who love him with a sincere affection, and when, on the 19th instant, Mr. W. Doderet, the able and esteemed Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, arrived in Nandod, with his Deputy Assistant, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, for installing his Highness as Raja of Rajpipla, with full powers, their joy knew no bounds. The installation was performed with due pomp and ceremony the next day, the 20th. The Durbar was attended by his Highness the Raja Saheb of Baria, Prince Jamatsingji of Palitana, and several members of the families of the ruling Chiefs in the Rewa Kantha, deputations from his Highness the Gaekwar and numerous Chiefs of Kathiwar and other Native States, as also by a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the Presidency.

The proceedings were opened by the Political Agent, with the following speech:—

Your Highness,—I have been directed by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to instal you on the gadi of your fore-fathers as Raja of Rajpipla, your succession to your late lamented father, his Highness Maharana Shri Gambhir Singhji, having been approved and confirmed by the Government of India. I have already had the pleasure of handing you his Excellency's kharita, conferring the full powers of rule on you in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. You are aware that your State has for a lengthy period, twelve years I think, been under the management and supervision of the British Government, and the affairs of Rajpipla have engaged the attention of successive British officers, who in the capacity of Administrators have promoted the well-being of your subjects and re-organised the departments of the State in every branch. The Administration of the Land Revenue, of Justice, and generally that of the other departments is conducted on British models. The rasti or flat part of your State has been brought under the operations of the Revenue Survey, with the guidance of an experienced professional officer. The Rani or more hilly tracts have been subjected to a system of forest protection, which while aiming at providing for the future wants of the State and its inhabitants, still affords occupation for the humble Bhil in allowing him to cut and mark the timber on the dan system. The first section of the Ankleshwar-Nandod Railway which it is anticipated, be open for traffic on 1st [illegible] next, and you have already expressed to [illegible] desire to continue the earthwork [illegible] second section. The Railway will bring Nandod into easy and quick connection with the outer world, and will, I hope, serve to develop the resources of your State. Your chief town of Nandod has some very fine public buildings, and is in point of cleanliness and symmetry quite a model town. I will not refer further to the detailed improvements initiated, undertaken, and perfected by successive administrators. Where several craftsmen have helped to complete the edifice, it would be invidious to single out any particular builder for undivided praise. Your grateful acknowledgments and those of your subjects are, however, particularly due to the administrators, who stayed here the longest, I mean Colonel Stace, Mr. Shewan, and Colonel Snell. And in bringing their work thus prominently to notice, I am led to express a hope, which I have every reason to believe will be fulfilled, that you will continue the administration on the lines laid down by men who have spent the better part of their lives in organizing and administering districts and States. You have desired me to request Government to allow you to retain the services of Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edulji, the Assistant Administrator of Rajpipla, as your Karbhari, and I have cordially approved of your choice, and have asked Government to place the Khan Bahadur's services at your disposal. Colonel Snell will continue for a short time at Nandod as a special Political Agent for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of the administration, and enabling you to settle certain pending questions with his advice and guidance. In concluding, before leading you personally to take your seat on the gadi, I will, on my own behalf, express a wish that you may be spared many years to rule wisely and well over your subjects now committed to your care.

At the end of the speech, all present rose, and the Political Agent conducted his Highness to the gadi, and declared him invested with full powers of the State, under the authority of the Government of India. A translation of the speech was then read, and his Highness presented his Nazar to the Political Agent, and a salute of 11 guns was fired in honour of the newly installed Raja, who was then presented by the Political Agent with a Sirpao on behalf of the British Government. His Highness then replied as follows to the Political Agent's speech:—

Permit me to tender my warmest thanks to you, Mr. Doderet, for the trouble you have so kindly taken in coming here on this occasion, an occasion which I cannot contemplate without considerable diffidence at the immense responsibilities with which I have been brought face to face by the function you have so kindly performed to-day. When I consider, however, what has been done for the amelioration of this State and its people by the several distinguished British officers who have been at the head of the Administration during a period of nearly thirteen years, when I think of the reforms initiated and the innumerable beneficent measures carried through by my esteemed and kind friends, Colonel Stace and Mr. Shewan, whose honoured names are household words in this State, and of the way in which their good work was continued by the several distinguished officers who held the appointment of the Administrator, from time to time, and, last, but not least, of what has been so earnestly achieved for my welfare and the welfare of my State by my honoured friend and well-wisher, the present able and popular Administrator of this State, Colonel Snell—I see how my way has been smoothed and made easy for me and the sense of responsibility which I cannot help feeling is softened and replaced by one of comfort engendered by the thought that I need not, after all, be afraid to meet the responsibility which I am now called upon to face, if only I strive honestly to do my duty. And I beg to assure you that it will ever be my highest ambition to use my utmost endeavours in this direction, to follow in the footsteps of the honoured officers I have just named, and to have the interests of my affectionate and beloved subjects always at heart. It is my humble prayer—and while sincerely thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness in attending here to-day at no small personal inconvenience, I beseech you to join me in that prayer—that the Almighty may grant me strength in my humble endeavours to achieve this object, and to thus prove my heartfelt loyalty to that never-failing shield and mainstay of all Native States of India, the benign Government of our beloved and revered Sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. To Her Imperial Majesty's august representatives, his Excellency the Viceroy of India and his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay I beseech you, Sir, to convey my heartfelt thanks for the function you have to-day performed on their behalf and for the invaluable advice so graciously tendered to me by our able and beloved Governor in the Kharita, with which he was recently pleased to favour me. I beg you will assure his Excellency that it will ever be my earnest endeavour to follow that advice, and to have always at heart the good of my people, whom I have ever sincerely loved, and by whom, I venture to hope, the feeling is reciprocated. To you personally, Mr. Doderet, and to Colonel Snell, my warmest gratitude is due for all the trouble you have both so kindly taken in my behalf and for the welfare of my State. The precious advice you have been pleased to give me to-day it will ever be my happiness to be guided by. I am indebted to you also for supporting my selection of Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edulji, a gentleman of approved merits and varied experience, as my Dewan. I desire, in conclusion, to tender my warm thanks to his Highness the Raja Saheb of Baria and to the other princes and gentlemen who have so kindly honoured me with their presence here to-day.

A translation of his Highness' reply having been read, nazars and posbaks were presented to his Highness by those present. The Political Agent then presented attar, pan, gulab, etc., to his Highness; and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent to the Raja Saheb of Baria. Attar, pan, etc., to the other guests were distributed by the officers of the late Administration.

At the termination of these proceedings, the Political Agent left, accompanied to his carriage by the Raja, and under the usual honours.

In the evening the whole town was brilliantly illuminated by the people, whose enthusiasm was boundless. There was also a capital display of fireworks, and an evening party was given by his Highness in honour of the Political Agent and the guests.

The next day another Durbar was held, at which the people of the State presented a very cordial address of congratulations and good wishes to his Highness. In this address, which was replete with expressions of affectionate loyalty to their Sovereign, the people paid most appropriate tribute of homage to the Political Agent, Mr. Doderet, for all that he had done for the State and for his Highness, and referred also in terms of grateful acknowledgment to the good work of their very popular Administrators, Colonel Snell and his distinguished predecessors, Colonel Stace and Mr. Shewan. The Political Agent left the same night for Godhra.

On the 24th, the usual parade was held in honour on the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and was attended by Colonel Snell, who remains in Rajpipla as Special Political Agent for a period of six months, by his Highness the Raja Saheb, by his Highness the Raja Saheb of Baria, Prince Samatsingji, the Rajpipla and Chhota Udepur Princes, and by the State officers, and others. The same night an evening party was given by his Highness in honour of the same auspicious occasion.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE. (1837—1897.)

It is interesting to observe the growth of India's foreign trade during the sixty years of the reign of Her Majesty. For the year ending March 1837 the value of the imports into India was as under:—

	Rx.
Merchandise	5,539,980
Treasure	2,033,177
Total	7,573,157

And the following figures give the value of the exports:—

	Rx.
Merchandise	13,240,183
Treasure	263,934
Total	13,504,117

It will thus be seen that our total trade sixty years ago was just 21 crores of rupees.

The year ended 31st of March 1897 shows the following results:—

IMPORTS—

	Rx.
Merchandise	70,215,835
Treasure	13,084,563
Total	83,300,398

EXPORTS—

	Rx.
Merchandise	103,983,618
Treasure	4,937,495
Total	108,921,113

So that in sixty years the trade of India has increased from 21 to 19s crores.

We have not got the detailed figures earlier than the year 1850-51, but we find that in that year the following are put down as the principal items of import:—

	Rx.
Cotton Goods	4,681,690
Machinery and Metals	1,819,017
Wines, Spirits, &c.	558,351
Silk and Woollen Goods	570,593
Salt	663,343
Other articles	3,242,903
Total	11,558,788

A CORRESPONDENT to the recently started *Indian Volunteer Record* suggests that the Jubilee Commemoration, should be signallized by some concessions to volunteers. Railway employes, whether volunteers or not, enjoy the privilege of travelling 'free' over other lines besides the one they are employed on. The Railway Administrations in the country would lose little, says the correspondent, if anything, by extending this concession to volunteers generally, and it would increase the force by leaps and bounds.

MADAME ALPHONSE DAUDET, like her famous husband, has published some impressions of her recent visit to London. She has many graceful and gracious things to say, but the startling colours on the Englishwoman's attire, which are said to be of French origin, do not appeal to the elegant Parisian: I must confess that dress is somewhat crude. With us, at the beginning of summer, women wear mauve, violet, crimson, and pink, in which there is nothing startling, but which, in graceful and harmonious combination, form charming harmonies. There is nothing of this in England; the greens are as green as grass; the blues like an Algerian sky; the reds those of military uniforms, and the purples like a bishop's gloves. Not even the most beautiful complexion can stand this. Judging from this criticism by one of the best-dressed women in Paris, one is almost inclined to think that, after all, there may be something in the wicked rumour that Paris modistes palm off, with a malicious smile, the crude and "screaming" colours for which there is no sale in France, knowing full well that Englishmen will wear anything so long as it is "made in Paris."

REVIEWS.

THE ANCIENT VOLCANOES OF GREAT BRITAIN, by SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE (Macmillan and Co., London). These two fine volumes record the progress of scientific investigation into the absorbing question of the formation of volcanoes in Great Britain. They are written by Sir A. Geikie, the greatest authority on the subject, and published after years of study of the different theories, contemporary as well as ancient, on the causes and consequences of volcanic action to this world of ours. From the earliest times volcanic eruptions had attracted the attention of observers but it was only after the lapse of centuries that men began to recognise that such phenomena should take a place in the natural history of the earth. To quite recent times the chief authorities on the subject complacently taught that volcanoes were accidental developments, due to the casual effect of lightning on subterranean coal beds, or to the decomposition of pyrites. Laymen may be excused for holding heterodox opinions of their own on the irrepressible volcano if geological scientists taught such flagrant absurdities not so long ago. They looked on "burning mountains" as the outward sign of a specially abnormal coal-field in the depths of the earth, one in fact which could not keep within bounds, and took this very dangerous and unpleasant way of relieving its black heart. France, at last, with her love for a "situation nette," which has always distinguished her in the scientific world, put the study of volcanoes on a firm basis, and cast aside the fantastic and almost childish theories which had done duty for real knowledge. She had within her own Empire, certainly, a series of object lessons in her groups of Puys in Auvergne, where geological investigation soon proved beyond dispute that the stupendous processes of successive æons were represented in that wonderful mountain region. It was shown by Desmarest that the more perfect and defined craters and cones were the work of late volcanic agency and he traced back and back through the ages the influence of decay and denudation on the older volcanoes, till he could point to mere isolated remains of lava, perched on the tops of hills where they were left high and dry; while the valleys excavated by the disastrous flow of the lava stream, lay deep down below them. He grouped in chronological sequence the various eruptions, and pointed out their influence on the scenery of the land. Ever since then the Puys of Auvergne have been a sort of technical school for the students of geology; they see therein petty instances of what is scattered all over the wide world. In Scotland, too, almost at the same time observations were proceeding which added much to the sum of volcanic knowledge. Hutton had advanced the idea in his "Theory of the Earth," that much molten material had been injected from the centre towards and into the crust of the earth, and studying the formation of the Highlands and Lowlands in Scotland, he found many proofs of this process. Other geologists followed in the same line, and Sir A. Geikie is of opinion that if such a course of study had been followed steadily, the darkness in which volcanic science had so long been hidden might have been rapidly dissipated. But, Werner, who held a system of nature all his own, and who longed to explain away volcanoes as blots on that system, as absolutely inconsequent things, adopted with regard to them the old notion that coal underground had caused them, and that they were quite modern, and had no bearing on the theory of universal formation. In opposition to Desmarest, who had shown how basalts marked the sites of old volcanoes, he held that they were really chemically precipitated from a primeval universal ocean. He would not see how his own Saxony basalt hills disproved his theory with ease. Werner's pupils were many, and shared the enthusiasm of their master, and they spread far and wide his teachings. Fortunately, Sir A. Geikie says, Werner hated writing, and though absolutely certain of the truth of his unproved opinions, he did not regularly reduce them to a written text-book. Those who held his views travelled away to other lands, fitting their ready-made geological system to the strata and volcanic hills they met with. In many cases, as so often happens, the theories seemed to fit, and that was proof. When they did not it was just an exception, and no further reasoning was necessary. All other opinions on the subject were despised by Werner and his followers, who were determined to prevail. Desmarest's reasonable theories had been worked out, and were gaining ground, when the "geognosts," as Werner's students were called, poured over Europe, declaring that they alone accurately diagnosed the structure of the globe. War waged for many years between the supporters of the irreconcilable theories. Werner's party from his notion that everything, even basalt, had been deposited from water, were called "Neptunists." The followers of Desmarest's theory, that volcanic fire was the agent at work, were called Vulcanists or Plutonists. It is astonishing to remember that for about fifty years the bitterest and most futile struggle was carried on between these two parties—the result unfortunately being to blind both sides to the necessity for observation and close study of the real subject. Desmarest, we are glad to know, never condescended to the quarrels of the two clans, and when consulted by some of the most eager of Werner's followers, he only answered "Go and see." So certain was he that by study of the standing monuments of the history of the world's formation, they could reach the truth. A distinguished Neptunist, Daubuisson, had written and published in 1803 a work on the "Basalts of Saxony," treating these rocks on the Wernerian lines. The next year he went to examine for himself in Auvergne the source from which his opponents drew their theories. The result was that coming to scoff, he stayed to bless, and promptly, frankly, and publicly announced his recantation of the Neptunic doctrine, working henceforward with ardour as a Plutonist. In 1802, in the Auvergne mountains, Leopold de Buch had discovered and deplored his errors. He saw that the Puys volcanoes clearly showed the process which Vesuvius, though active only implies, and straightway he became a convert to the Desmarest opinion and an ardent advocate of the theory that he had formerly despised. The enthusiasm of Werner's disciples thus received check after check, and gradually it died out, Scotland being strangely enough its last stronghold. This victory led to a peaceful and progressive study of the igneous rocks of Europe. The work of Sir A. Geikie offers a most interesting and deeply scientific summary of what has up to now been ascertained regarding the volcanoes—long since dead and mute—of the British Isles. The author has studied the subject from the time that, wandering as a boy among the crags of his native place, he wondered and questioned about their structure and history. One can tell from perusing his pages, the fascination that the study had for him, and how the love for his subject which led him to collect volcanic records from many lands, and to travel into volcanic regions in the old and new world, has made of the production of these two volumes not a labour but a pleasure. The work is full of illustrations from Sir Archibald Geikie's own note and sketch-books, as well as photographs by Colonel Evans and Miss Thom, of Canna, and a series by Mr. Robert Lunn, taken for the Geological Survey of the volcanic area of Central Scotland. It is a book which will be a landmark of the condition that volcanic knowledge attained at this period. It shows the gaps that need to be filled up, and the fields where research had best be undertaken.

ENGLISH LYRIC POETRY, 1500—1700 (Blackie and Son, 50, Old Bailey, London). This is one of the volumes brought out in the Warwick Library of English Literature. It has an analytical introduction by Frederic J. Carpenter, who is well-known as a competent critic of poetry. He chooses the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as the era of the Lyric, for after 1700 the nation was weary of wars and heroic earnestness. Politics awoke the witty verse and the lively quip and imagination and fancy rested from their labours. Professor Carpenter thinks that "the true English lyric must wait for its revival until the next romantic period." The representative specimens given in generous measure in this volume are sufficiently annotated, and the collection from each poet is preceded by a short note, which gives the source and, where possible, the date of each song. The selection is excellent. We meet with most of our well-known old friends and many besides. George Herbert with:—

Sweet Day, so cool, so calm, so bright
  The bridal of the Earth and Sky—
The dew shall weep the fall to-night;
  For thou must die, etc.

And Richard Crawshaw's,

Whoe'er she be,
  That not impossible she
That shall command my heart and me;

And his "Two went up into the Temple to pray"—

Two went to pray? O rather say
  One went to brag, the other to pray;
One stands up close and treads on high,
  Where the other dares not send his eye.
One nearer to God's altar trod,
  The other to the altar's God.

Henry Vaughan's sad sweet song "Beyond the Veil" is welcome:—

They are all gone into the world of light!
  And I alone sit lingering here;
Their very memory is fair and bright,
  And my sad thoughts doth clear.
It glows and glitters in my cloudy breast,
  Like stars upon some gloomy grove;
Or those faint beams in which the hill is drest,
  After the sun's remove.
I see them walking in an air of glory
  Whose light doth trample on my days;
My days which are at best but dull and hoary,
  Mere glimmerings and decays.

The poets sang to men's mortality much in those olden days, as well as on more cheerful topics: perhaps one of the prettiest of these lyric dirges is Francis Beaumont's:

Like to the falling of a star,
Or as the flights of eagles are,
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood:
Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is straight called in and paid to night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies:
The dew's dried up, the star is shot,
The flight is past, and man forgot.

It is not so melancholy quite as John Webster's

All the flowers of the spring,
Meet to perfume our burying; etc.

Nicholas Breton's love songs are full of conceits; he twists and turns the same words with wonderful skill:—

I would thou wert not fair, or I were wise;
I would thou hadst no face, or I no eyes;
I would thou wert not wise, or I not fond,
Or thou not free, or I not so in bond,

And so on through six pretty verses. Francis Bacon's song on "The World," which is indeed attributed to two other poets, is pretty. The last verse runs:—

Our own affection still at home to please
  Is a disease;
To cross the seas to any foreign soil,
  Peril and toil;
Wars with their noise affright us; when they cease,
  We are worse in peace:
What then remains, but that we still should cry,
For being born, and being born to die.

This collection makes one wish for a leisure hour to con its pages, and renew acquaintance with the old poets who sang so sweetly in their slightest lyrics.

GHODA-GADI.—A Marathi manual regarding Carriage and Horse Management, by Mr. K. M. JOGLEKAR, M.A. This book supplies a long felt want in the presidency of a treatise in the Vernacular containing practical hints and directions on horse management in all its aspects. The volume conveys in simple language and chaste style plenty of valuable and practical instruction regarding the choosing, feeding, grooming, harnessing, and working of a horse, as well as concise directions as to the up keep of carriages from the modest dog-cart right up to the nobleman's drag. The idea of compiling a manual of instructions like the one before us seems to have originated with H. H. the Gaekwar, himself a sportsman and whip of no mean merit and the volume is rightly dedicated to him. In his disquisition on horses the author gives a general idea of the several breeds of the noble animal generally met with and tersely describes the general peculiarities of each. After a few observations regarding the colour of, horses we are introduced to the subject most interesting and important to all would be purchasers of horses, viz., the age of the horse. The growth of the animal from the day of its birth to the time of its attaining a ripe old age is briefly traced, and the tricks resorted to by the wily dealer for concealing the true age of his commodities are fully exposed. The structure of the animals limbs and the peculiarities of mettle next claim attention and are ably and scientifically dealt with. The various defects in the points of the steed are enumerated in detail, and a clear idea of how a horse should not be is conveyed in a few words, the remarks being amply illustrated by neat woodcuts. The superstitious susceptibilities of Native gentlemen are also sought to be met by a brief description of the ominous and fortunate turnings of the horses hair. Hints on stable management and directions for breaking a new horse to harness conclude the first part of this interesting and useful manual. Two chapters follow dealing with what is perhaps the most useful to the ordinary gentleman of horsy proclivities: driving in single and double harness. Here we are told how the horse is to be harnessed and how he is to be driven. The author warns his readers against the vicious and lazy habits of Indian syces, which if not duly corrected and attended to would very soon transform a good and useful horse into a vicious and unmanageable brute. Ample hints are given regarding the proper position of the driver while driving, the way in which he ought to hold his reins, and the manner in which the horse should be made to understand his driver's will. Carriages then come in for consideration, their several parts being first exposed to the readers view and the different varieties of two-wheeled and four-wheeled carriages are fully described. Practical hints to keep one's vehicle in apple-pie order follow, and the book concludes with a chapter on tandem and four-in-hand driving. Throughout the author displays good acquaintance with his subject. He is never prolix, and yet has not missed a single important detail. If the book finds a way into the hands of many Native gentleman, and if owners of turn-outs will make their syces understand the practical instructions contained in the volume, and what is more as the author frequently impresses on his readers, personally see that their instructions are faithfully carried out, we have no doubt they will have every reason to be proud of the results they will achieve. The printing and general get-up of the volume [illegible] the numerous woodcuts, are of a degree of excellence not often met with in Vernacular books published in India.

CYCLING NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A NEW cycling journal in which Messrs. Harmsworth Brothers are largely interested will make its appearance in London on May 24. It will be called "The Rambler."

The twenty-first annual Stanley Show will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, on November 19 to 27 next, both dates inclusive. The secretary Mr. E. A. Lamb, is in a position to state that the show will receive far greater support than ever. This is not to be wondered at. The National Show authorities repulse rather than attract many firms in the trade.

A defence of the makers who do not supply cycles according to the purchaser's specifications is published in this week's "Cyclist." It is not at all logical. If firms have to go to a large amount of trouble to turn out machines other than in standard patterns, they should either accept the task willingly or state that they cannot execute purchasers' specification. By accepting the order according to the customers requirements, and delivering a machine of standard pattern, or, indeed, in any way different to that specified, manufacturers are guilty of a grave breach of business rules. There is altogether too much of this sort of thing practised in the cycle trade, and the sooner a law case settles the question the better for cyclists.

The Volunteer Cyclists' Long Distance championship is fixed for decision on Saturday, August 28th. As most of our Volunteers are cyclists this event creates much interest. The centre of operations will be Ellesmere, near Chester. England, Scotland and Wales will be represented. Single safeties will only be allowed this year.

Dansville C. C.'s six hours race, run off at the Palace last Saturday, was sadly marred by the high wind. Still it was a successful little function, and brought a pair of improving riders in L. and J. Franks to the front. G. W. Bishop, who has placed himself in almost every race in which he has started this year, being a good second. Results:—The winners' score was 135 miles, and the tandem they rode was fitted with Dunlop tyres.

Mrs. Ward rode from Bath to London, a distance of about 103 miles, in 7 hrs. 52 min. 40 secs., on Easter Monday, which is ladies record. She rode a Dunlop tyred machine.

Profiting by the lesson of last year, when Copenhagen was made a very hospitable headquarters for riders and others—at the enormous expense of the International Cyclists' Association funds, the Board of that body has introduced reforms preventing anything like the same thing happening in future. Danish hospitality has become a byword in cycling circles here. Nobody dreamed that the Association would have to pay for the entertainment, and even the improvements to the Copenhagen tract, and stands, etc.

A contrivance has been patented by a Newcastle gentleman to enable a cycle to be steered by handles so placed that the rider's arms remain in their ordinary position. No extra weight is necessary and the new machine can be produced at the same price as one un fitted with the new invention. The rider can sit upright, his arms as they used to be in the old "spade" handle days. A seat is provided, which is claimed to be as comfortable as a chair.

The present "forward" position on a bycycle is arousing some discussion. It looks ugly, and the advantage cannot be recognized. It is extraordinary that riders should come to favour this position. Many racing machines are now fitted with handle-bars thrown out beyond the head. Zimmerman was the first to adopt the vertical position, while Michael's forward pose was often laughed at. Now it is rare to see a man on or off the path following up the backward position so general a few years ago.

Every cyclist needs reminding that every 97 Dunlop roadster detachable tyre is guaranteed, notwithstanding assertions which have been made in some quarters to the contrary effect. The guarantee holds good for 1897 season, and all defects which may arise in Dunlop tyres under ordinary conditions of usage will be made good by the Dunlop Co. free of charge.

A prominent cycle agent in King William's town, South Africa, after five years riding in that district, has never suffered a puncture or mishap with Dunlop tyres, although the roads there are of the roughest and stoniest description possible. As agent for one of the leading English makers he stipulates for every machine supplied to him to be fitted with Dunlop tyres, and his experience of them is certainly in complete agreement with the experiences of other people, viz., that they stand better than any other tyres.

Immense crowds thronged the route of Harris's funeral. The unfortunate Leicester rider was buried n Monday last. There were about 100,000 spectators. An enormous number of wreaths and floral emblems were forwarded from different parts of the United Kingdom. At the inquest it was made clear that the accident happened through Harris colliding with the back wheel of Ben Fisher's machine. The sad affair has cast quite a gloom over the racing fraternity here. Harris was a great favourite.

Platt Betts has succeeded in beating the world's record for the mile, with standing start. The job was accomplished on Tuesday last on the Palace track. Being well paced, Platt Betts passed the mile mark in 1 min. 47 3-5 secs.

Tandem riding is becoming very fashionable in aristocratic circles at present.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	1	15
	Chakla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Grant Road	8*	1	3
	Telegu	0	1	
	Dariasthan	0	1	
	Total	11	5	74
	Total to date	12,418	10,574	

* 3 from Vizadroog, 3 from Malwar, and 2 from Santa Cruz.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government, for the week ending 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant :—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. of houses visited	923
" condemned	31
" requiring alteration	35
" referred for opinion to Engineer's Department	8

HOUSES INSPECTED IN REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.

No. of houses visited	697
" where water-connections cut off	9
" where water-taps repaired	10

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. of houses disinfected and flushed	213
" limewashed	184
" where roofs opened	10
" where floors dug up	18
" vacated	3
" destroyed by fire	0
" where disinfectants were distributed	1,147

DRAINS.

Length cleaned	12,784 ft.

GULLIES.

No. of gullies flushed	2,867

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients	816
" deaths	34
" recoveries	330
" patients under treatment	448

TOTAL MORTALITY.

Week under report	525
Previous week	524

Hence the total mortality from all causes during the week was 530 against 523.

[illegible] AT KALLYAN.

The Plague Committee proceeded, on Thursday, to Kallyan to make monsoon arrangements regarding the [illegible] out-going passengers by rail. The questions for consideration were the [illegible] for those who might be detained, the construction of a roof on the platform and the provision of accommodation for medical officers and their staff. The staff at present working at the Kallyan railway station consists of three Government medical officers of the Indian Medical Service, one Parsee doctor, four assistant surgeons, seven hospital assistants, one clerk, eleven Railway policemen, six soldiers, four watchmen, one bhistee ; one dhobie, two cooks, four palki bearers, four grave-diggers, one assistant at the dispensary, and two scavengers.

Twenty-seven trains are daily examined, seventeen coming to and ten going out of Bombay. The observation camp is 500 yards from the station, and is situated in a low-lying piece of land. The hospital can accommodate 40 patients. Huts are also provided there for Native servants to live in. The medical examination of passengers is made by Surgeon-Captain Spraig, Surgeon-Lieutenant Walton, and Surg.-Lieut. Dixon. The first gentleman met the Plague Committee when they went there on this occasion. After some consultation with him, it was decided to construct two roofs 150 feet long and 20 feet wide, on each platform, and the present roof of the platform should be so extended as to cover the whole platform. Two rooms 10 feet by 10 feet will be made to examine such cases as required careful examination. The Assistant Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, who was present on the occasion, said that the trains were generally 450 feet long, and if the present roofs of the stations were little extended would be enough to cover the part necessary for examination.

It was next decided to establish a temporary hospital at Kallyan to receive cases of such type as are received in the Government House Hospital, Parel. For this purpose the half of the goods-shed is placed at the disposal of the Committee. Four third-class carriages, to be used as ambulance, will be kept there. Each of these carriages can contain at least 16 patients at a time. Two urinals will be provided near the place. As soon as it is decided to send certain patients to Parel, the medical officer at Sion will be informed by telegram, and he will make arrangements through telephonic communication to provide "ambulance carriages." Two medical officers live in a bungalow near the station, and one remains in the dispensary, while the Parsi doctor goes there and returns to Bombay. The rest of the staff live in huts near the hospital. The European medical officers will remain during the monsoon where they are at present, while the other staff will be allowed to live in houses in the village.

The staff, as suggested by Dr. Spraig, will be reduced, to four assistant surgeons, six hospital assistants, and one clerk. The soldiers are not required but four additional policemen will be posted there.

THE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

In the camp at Modykhana, where the in-coming passengers by sea are detained under quarantine, there were 383 persons yesterday. In the camp at Waribunder there were 240. Five Borahs were sent to the Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital, where a special ward is opened for Borahs detained in quarantine. At Antop Hill there were 22 and at Reay Road Camp 221 people lying under quarantine.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee, yesterday, by telegram, that the total mortality during the day was 51, out of which 18 deaths from plague occurred in the town and 14 in hospital, while 269 patients were being treated in hospital.

Seven nurses, a number of hospital assistants, and a staff of attendants, scavengers, etc., were sent to Cutch Mandvie, last night, from Bombay.

THE CUTCHI MEMON SEGREGATION CAMP.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

The grand building, "Mooshafarkhana," situated on the Frere Road, near Moly Bunder, is being utilised at present as an Observation Camp for Cutchi Memon passengers from Cutch Mandvie and other infected coast ports. As its name signifies, the building is designed to be used as a temporary halting place for pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah. The pilgrimage having been temporarily stopped, the building is not being used for that purpose. At the request of Messrs. Hajee Suleman A. Wahed and Haji Joosuf Ismail, joint honorary secretaries to the Cutchi Memon Plague Hospital, the trustees of the late Mr. Cummoo Jaffer Suleman, placed the building at their disposal. In due course the Plague Committee visited the place and approved of the site as a Segregation Camp for the members of the Cutchi Memon community. The place is divided into nice airy rooms, with a large open square in the middle, and is sufficient to accommodate a thousand persons. The secretaries having requested General Gatacre to allow such Cutchi Memon passengers as require to be placed under observation, to be detained and cared for in the Mooshafarkhana building, the [illegible] them. Up to [illegible] 300 people have been kept under observation in this camp for a period varying from six to eight days according to the instructions of Surg.-Major MacFarlane, the Port Health Officer. The temperatures of the persons detained are taken every day and noted. The males under observation are examined by Dr. V. K. Paralkar, Medical Officer in charge, and Mr. Gore, Hospital Assistant. Nurses Mrs. Favill and Mrs. Moore take the temperature of ladies under observation and inquire after their comforts. The inmates seem to be quite satisfied with the kind attention paid to them. If any case is found to be suspicious, it is transferred to the Cutchi Memon Plague Hospital for further observation. The food is supplied from funds raised for the purpose of maintaining Plague Hospitals, etc. Every day at about noon fruit and sweetmeats are distributed. The friends and relations of the inmates occasionally come to see them. They spend their time merrily and amuse themselves with various games. When the period of quarantine is over and they are asked to go, some of them express a willingness to stop for a few days more, saying that they find themselves comfortable there.

A CONCEALED CASE.

Mr. Khimji Heerji Rani writes :—To-day, with Dr. Contractor, who is indeed a very kind and polite gentleman, I visited altogether 22 houses in the Dhuriathan and Garibdas Streets. In a house No. 16, Garibdas Street, we found a plague case. A woman, named Naubai, wife of Topun Varaya, was locked up in a room, and when we inquired we were informed that the locked room was empty. However, we had suspicion, so the lock was broken open and we entered the room. To our amazement, we found the woman attacked with fever, 103 degrees. The case was removed to the Dhuriathan Lohana Hospital. We also found two suspicious cases in the upper storey of the same house. The patients had arrived from Cutch Mandvie, and were kept for eight days here in quarantine.

THE PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The Plague Committee has acknowledged with thanks a cheque of Rs. 100, contributed by Mr. Nowroji Sorabji Talati, of the firm of Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co., merchants, Bazar Gate Street, towards the Plague Relief Fund.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by road and sea were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,122, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,865, making a total of 4,987 persons. Departure by sea 1,063 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,844, making a total of 3,907 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,080 persons.

THE CASES IN HOSPITALS.

The following are the number of cases in different hospitals under treatment yesterday :—

Parel Government House	38
Bhattia	6
Cutchi Memon	3
Dossa Oswal	3
Sooni Mahomedan	4
Lohana	9
Chuari Sarang Street	2
Marjadi Vayshnav	3
Nizampura	1
Jain	16
Adamji Peerbhoy	8
Grant Road	37
Telegu	1
Arthur Road	16
Julai	8
Falkland Road	3
Port Trust	2
Hindu	10
Dharavi	3
Parsee	7
Total	188

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

A notification issued from the General Department last evening states :—

The following rules are issued under Act III of 1897 :—

1. The Bombay Plague Committee are hereby empowered to appoint Medical men as Plague authorities at Railway stations in the Island of Bombay and the Thana District for the purposes of these rules. Such plague authorities shall have power to inspect Railway passengers, intending railway passengers and other persons found in Railway trains or at the Railway stations to which these rules are or may hereafter be applied, and to detain and send to hospitals or other places appointed for the purpose persons found or believed to be suffering from plague.

2. These rules are hereby made applicable to the Railway stations of Thana, Kurla, and Sion, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Santa Cruz and Bandora, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

3. The medical staff appointed by Government at the stations of Kallyan and Palghar for the purposes of the inspection referred to in Government Resolution No. 723—211-P., dated 10th February 1897, shall be considered plague authorities for the purposes of these rules.

4. On the Great Indian Peninsular Railway persons travelling by up through trains shall be medically inspected at Kallyan and no further medical inspection of such trains will be requisite ; but no passengers shall be allowed to enter such trains at any stations between the stations of Kallyan and Kurla except at Thana. All local up trains shall be inspected and their passengers medically inspected at Sion.

5. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway up trains starting from stations north of Bandora shall be stopped for medical inspection of their passengers at Bandora, except in the case of the up mail train, the passengers by which shall be inspected at Palghar. No persons shall be allowed to book at Bandora station by up trains until they have been medically inspected.

6. Season ticket-holders and [illegible] will ordinarily be exempted from inspection, but the plague authorities may inspect them in any cases in which they consider it desirable to do so.

7. The plague authorities under these rules shall be placed under the immediate orders of Surgeon-Captain Jennings, who is authorized to make all necessary arrangements and to commence inspection under these rules as soon as his arrangements are completed at the above-mentioned places.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 27th May, to 6 a.m., 28th May, two have been discharged cured, and ten remaining under treatment.

From Thursday, 20th to 27th May, three patients have been admitted, two died after twenty-four hours, eight discharged cured, four convalescent, and ten remaining under treatment. The private patients are :—Govind Mahadoo, Rama Narayan, Waman Gopal, and Sadjoo Balji Parleshi. The patients discharged cured are :—Govind Rama, Bhagi Bagoo, Savia Appa, Rakhmi Gangaram, Roojee Narayan, Krishna Daulat, Govind Mahadoo, and Appa Ananta.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE WORK OF DR. LYONS.

Yesterday the mortality decreased to six, the minimum figure which was reached on Tuesday of last week. The plague authorities are busy opening deserted houses in which plague had made many victims, and disinfecting and fumigating them and burning dirty clothes in heaps. In every house opened in Vania Vad skeletons of rats have been found.

Dr. Lyons, accompanied by Mr. Antony Fernandes, visited nine streets. *They called at each house and inquired if any of its inmates had been inoculated, and if any of the inoculated had been attacked with plague. If the answer was in the affirmative, then the doctor commenced a series of questions in reference to each member of the family.* In this house-to-house visitation from 3 to 6.30 p.m. he came across 23 families, all except two Christians being Hindus. Most of the people who know the mission of Dr. Lyons readily afforded every information, wondering among themselves that the *Motha Sahib* notwithstanding his high position should run from door to door in the scorching sun to gather information for the benefit of science. His suavity of manner and good knowledge of Hindustani have made Dr. Lyons very popular. A few of the people afraid at the sight of a *Gora Sahib* hesitated at first to supply the information, but on being explained its object they were reassured.

Dr. Lyons, with his painstaking assistant, Mr. Antono, who is a passed medical student and has treated a number of plague cases, resumed the visitation at 7 this morning and continued it until noon. On this occasion Dr. Lyons came across 25 families, consisting of 125 persons inoculated and 27 uninoculated. Of the inoculated 34 were attacked with plague and 11 died, and of the 27 uninoculated 10 were attacked and 9 died. Of these 25 families 13 were wholly inoculated and 9 with one uninoculated in each, and of these 3 died of plague. Dr. Lyons resumed his work again at 3 p.m.

While Dr. Lyons was carrying on his visitations, some of the people took up the idea that a Sarkari Sahib had come here to make inquiries with a view to the removal of the oppressive cordon. They soon formed into a body consisting of representatives of all castes except the Christians and Parsees and waited this forenoon upon Shet Sorabji, requesting him to intercede with the Sahib and get the cordon which had done them immense harm removed speedily. The Shet explained to them that the Saheb, on the part of a scientific committee, had come to make certain enquiries, and that he had no concern with the cordon, which would be removed as soon as the plague vanishes from the city.

The thieves caught a few days ago have yet to undergo their trial. Another daring robbery took place last night. Two houses belonging to Govan Hurry-bhay, Madhi, and Konkoo, widow, were broken open last night, and a large quantity of paddy, kodra, nagli, twist, a roll of 2,000 dry bombelloes and other dry fish was carried away. The locality belongs to Shet Sorabji, who on the matter being reported to him sent one of his Purdasees, Ramdayal, to take two or three police and find out the thieves. Within a few hours the clever Ramdayal traced the thieves and arrested five of them with a lot of stolen property.

Dr. Cunha, the new agent of the Bombay Plague Research Committee, inoculated thirty-seven persons with the lymph that was supplied to him by Dr. Lyons yesterday.

The Parsee community here received with great sorrow the news of the death of the benevolent *Motibai*. Shet Sorabji sent a telegram of condolence to her son, Mr. Nowroji *while, a Uthamna* ceremony was performed yesterday in the fire temple, where Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Puntaki, the priest, officiated.

REWARDS TO THE PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS. SUGGESTED NEW DECORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that Bombay and Karachi are emerging from the gloom and desolation caused by that dreadful visitation, the plague, would it be out of place to suggest that the conspicuous services rendered by the officers of Government and others in the cause of suffering humanity in the towns of Bombay and Karachi, should be fittingly rewarded in this the Diamond Jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty's reign by some special mark of Her Majesty's favour. These men who nobly risked their own lives, as well as their families, in saving the lives of their fellow subjects from the plague at a time when the whole world was paralyzed with fear, and the people were dying by thousands, and deserting their own, who were unfortunate enough to be struck down with [illegible] disease, would no doubt appreciate some little souvenir of their work from the hands of their beloved Queen-Empress.

We frequently hear of the creation by Her Most Gracious Majesty of new orders for the recognition of special services rendered by her subjects. In this year of jubilee nothing would be more fitting than the creation of a special order for bestowal on any of her subjects who have rendered conspicuous service and who have risked their lives in trying to save the lives of their fellow subjects from disease similar to the one from which we are just emerging, and which has caused desolation in two of the most beautiful seaport towns in India.

We have several societies in England for rewarding the services of persons who have saved, or attempted to save, the lives of their fellow men from drowning, etc., such as the Royal Humane Society. Is the saving of hundreds and thousands of lives from the plague, at the risk of one's own, a less humane or noble one than the saving of a life from drowning, at practically, in many instances, of little or no risk at all ?

It, therefore, remains to you, Sir, and the press generally, to advocate the cause which I have so feebly attempted to espouse, feeling sure that the Bombay Government will be the first to take up the matter, if they have not done so already.—Yours, &c.,

May 27. A CITIZEN.

THE DISEASE AT SIND (HYDERABAD).

A Correspondent to the *Sind Gazette* from Hyderabad (Sind) writes that the plague is well-nigh dying out in that city, only one or two cases occurring daily now, and the citizens who fled to different parts of Sind to seek safety from the ravages of this dreadful visitation have commenced to return. The number of returning people is at present small, but before very long the city will begin to fill rapidly. Even now the influx would be much greater than it is but for the disinfection and other restrictive measures adopted. Some of these measures, at least in theory or in their conception, are undoubtedly both necessary and ultimately beneficial to the people of the town, but others are either superfluous or by their nature imperfect and impracticable and therefore ineffectual. The disinfection arrangements seem to have been devised with no clear and definite conception of the purposes they are intended to serve moreover no discrimination is exercised in working them, and no distinction made between persons coming from infected areas and those coming from thoroughly healthy and uninfected places, and between natives who in their dress and habits are as clean as the most unscrupulously clean Englishman and those who are filth personified. The luggage of all is also treated alike in the matter of disinfection without any regard to its cleanliness. Our correspondent wonders what purpose is served by disinfecting persons coming from places where not a single plague case, indigenous or imported, has occurred, when they come to a still slightly infected city like Hyderabad. The imposition of such a restrictive measure by Hyderabad on people coming from places which are free of infection is akin to the old saying of the "pot calling the kettle black." It would, he thinks, therefore be more reasonable and less anomalous to exempt such persons from disinfection provided they produce a certificate from some official of officials duly authorized for the purpose that their recent residence has been in an uninfected place and such as to render it extremely improbable that they should convey infection. He condemns the application of Section 188 of the Penal Code to trivial infringement of orders and regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 and the manner in which that Section is being worked to punish poor inoffensive and ignorant people who have seemingly violated such orders and regulations solely on account of ignorance or timidity. In many cases the unfortunate men hauled up are more sinned against than sinning, and the Magistrates who sentence them to imprisonment are carried away by unjustifiable official zeal. It seems to him rather absurd and showing a lack of a sense of proportion to hold that Section in terrorem indiscriminately over the heads of all offenders against the orders and rules issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act however slight and trivial the offence, or however unimportant the order or rule issued. Even persons who neglect to disinfect for instance a small part of their luggage, however clean and proof against infection, are warned that Section 188 will be applied to them, and they may at any moment be sentenced to several months' imprisonment by Magistrates, some of whom are Plague Authorities or official subordinates of Plague Authorities the prosecuting parties. He praises Mr. Steele's considerate and sympathetic nature, but nevertheless considers it unjust and dangerous to public liberty to apply penal laws to all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act without and distinction, and to create crimes out of insanitation and ignorance of the laws of health.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Amateur Golf Championship tournament was brought to a successful close at Muirfield, on April 30, when the final match of thirty-six holes was played between Mr. A. J. T. Allan, of the Edinburgh University Club, and Mr. J. Robb, of the St. Andrews. In the course of the game, which was keenly contested, high-class golf was played on both sides. As the outcome of the match, victory rested with Mr Allan, who defeated Mr Robb by four up and two to play, and thus succeeded Mr. F. G. Tait in the Championship. Mr Allan is just twenty-one years of age, first learned the game of golf on the Braids five years ago, and his chief practice has taken place there. The next year he became a member of the Watsonians and Edinburgh University Golf Clubs. In the latter club he has run away with nearly all the scratch prizes, and for the past four years in succession has secured the gold medal of that club. Last year he had some phenomenal scores. He holds the record of the Braids (67), Baberton (67), and Gullane (79). The last named he considers his best performance; and so long as the Gullane course is not shortened, he may keep this for a long time. Mr Allan is a son of the late Surgeon-Colonel Alexander Allan, who was an M.A. of Aberdeen, M.D. of Edinburgh, and B.S. of Cambridge. Surgeon-Colonel Allan occupied the position of Principal Medical Officer for Scotland in 1891-92, and it was when his parents came to Edinburgh in 1891 that the champion first handled a club. Though Mr Allan was born at Portland, Dorset, his parents belonged to the parish of Kintore, in Ross-shire, so that he is a thorough Highlander.

The golfer who is fortunate enough to win the Amateur Championship is for the time being the most prominent figure in the golfing world, and when, as in the case of Mr. Allan, he is a comparatively unknown player—at Edinburgh golfing circles an exception—a good deal of curiosity is naturally evinced as to his particular style of play. It certainly furnished plenty matter for discussion at Muirfield on the closing day of the championship, when a critical crowd had him under review. Views differed greatly ; but there was this general consensus of opinion, that, in some directions his style is unorthodox, judged from the recognised standard, it was effective to a degree. Mr Allan's individuality is shown even in such trifles as—like a well-known statesman—he plays with uncovered head, and, for some reason, he plays in his stockings without the usual provision of nails in his shoes. The champion's manner of play was the more noticeable that he had against him in the final Mr. Robb, who is a striking example of the St. Andrews "school." Mr Robb has the full, quick swing so characteristic of the "classic links," and he handles his iron beautifully, whether in playing a full, half, or wrist stroke. The first point of contrast was in the matter of addressing the ball. Like most golfers, Mr Robb "sits down" to the ball. Mr. Allan, on the other hand, stands almost upright. He is very careful, however, to get well set before playing the stroke. He has a full swing, but it is slow, and so unwavering, and his swing is thrust for distance more to the follow through, which, in his case, is complete, than to anything else. It was wonderful how far, as well as sure, his driving was, though in this particular part of the game he was outplayed by his opponent, who invariably had him giving the odds with his second. While very accurate in his approaching, Mr. Allan has a style of his own in using the iron and mashie. One thing was apparent in this connection—that he has not mastered the wrist stroke. He plays the iron with the arm always, for a stroke which most golfers would play from the wrist. In the long game, he follows the ball too high. Thus, his manner of approaching is slightly unconventional, but he has perfected himself in it, and, having a keen eye for distance he plays a deadly stroke. And if not in accordance with all the canons of the game, his style in the long and approach game generally is graceful, and grows upon one. He is a master of the art of putting. At first sight it would almost appear that he half-topped the ball, and in this respect his play reminds one of Willie Park, who has the same peculiarity. He has the knack of gauging distance and the lie of the ground to a nicety. There is in his case no fidgetting over a putt. Once he has studied it, his mind is made up, and not the least remarkable feature of his play on Friday was the unerring accuracy which he displayed on the greens. Altogether, if individualistic, Mr. Allan's style is that of a finished golfer—of a player who combines a scientific knowledge of the game with great judgment, coolness, and resource.

THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE BOOKS.

In an article on "Queen Victoria," in the new issue of the *Quarterly Review* (Murray), the writer names some of the Queen's favourite authors:—"Among our English writers, the Queen's favourite poets are Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Tennyson, and Adelaide Procter. The hymns of Bonar and Faber are those to which she is especially attached. Her favourite novelists are all women—Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot, and Edna Lyall." Curiously enough, although when the Queen published her "Leaves" she sent a copy to Dickens with some such inscription as "From the Humblest of Writers to the Greatest," it will be noticed that the name of the author of "Pickwick" does not appear in this list.

But the Queen by no means confines her reading to English authors. With German literature the Queen is familiar. Here her favourite writers are Schiller, Goethe, and Heine. . . . In the literature of France it is natural to find that the memoir-writers, in which that country is so peculiarly rich, have a conspicuous place, and to the charm of Sully and St. Simon the Queen is keenly alive. Among French poets and dramatists, the Queen's favourites are Racine, Corneille, and Lamartine. To her love for these two great classics her Majesty probably owes the remarkable purity, both in idiom and choice of words, with which she speaks the French language." The writer mentions in this connexion, as a proof of the thoroughness of the Queen's English education, that although she learned to read German before her accession she was never allowed to speak it.

A military correspondent of the *Standard* writes : "Well may Smolensky remark that the habits of mere guerilla warfare have made the Greek Army helpless against forces conducted by *soldiers who understand not a little of modern war.* We imagine that when the history of the campaign comes to be written it will be found that the delay in the advance of the Turkish Commander has been due to the difficulty of getting over the mountain passes adequate supplies of ammunition for the exhausting demands of magazine rifles and modern Artillery."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. a bottle.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE RESPECTING INDIA TRADE.

The Select Committee on the Merchandise Marks Bill held a meeting at the House of Commons on May 4, Sir James Fergusson, the chairman, presiding.

Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, of the firm of Jeremiah Lyon and Company, of London, Birmingham, and Manchester, said he was a member of the London Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Merchandise Marks Committee. He produced three resolutions passed by the Merchandise Marks Committee of the Chamber protesting against the act as regards the mark of the country of origin, the administration of the clauses and the injury done to our mercantile marine. His experience was that there had been a large transference of the trade in Continental goods to India from England to Continental merchants and manufacturers, who now transacted business direct. He attributed that mainly to the operation of the Act in compelling the country of origin to be made known. For some years prior to the Act they furnished patterns of goods, such as wool, silk, hosiery, &c., to India, and lately the travellers had been sent from the Continent with similar patterns. Most of the dealers in Bombay and Calcutta lived in bazaars, and the Continental travellers, finding the houses together and recognising their own goods, were able to do trade direct, and had the advantage of the valuable good will which had cost the British merchant many years and much expense to build up. The cheaper freights and the increased shipping facilities on the Continent had done something to increase the foreign trade. Since the establishment of this direct trade many goods which were known in India to be of Continental manufacture, such as iron, window glass, wire nails, candles, paper, &c., and which were mostly exported by British merchants, in many instances the goods being transhipped in London, were now exported by Continental houses direct. In iron and steel the imports of Belgian iron into India had risen from 83,757 cwt. in 1883-4 to 1,153,411 cwt. in 1893-4. Ten years ago the United Kingdom was in almost exclusive possession of the trade in both iron and steel. Belgium and Germany had since greatly augmented their trade with India, whilst that of the United Kingdom had fallen away. The increase of the imports of steel into India was most remarkable, but in this augmentation the United Kingdom had practically no share. The cheaper freights prevailing in Antwerp in 1891 partially accounted for the advantages in favour of Belgian iron and steel. This advantage was sufficient to diminish the trade in English iron, and accounted for some ironworks known in India having to partially close. He instanced the case of a company who were so heavily handicapped by freights that they could not compete with the Continental makers, and had to close their Wigan works, where they employed about 500 men. Last year he had an order for iron from Java. The rate from Birkenhead was 25s. and 10 per cent, but the same line would bring the iron from Antwerp and tranship to another steamer at Birkenhead as a through rate to Java of 14s. 2d. per ton. They had found the Act most onerous, owing to the difficulty of making Continental manufacturers understand its requirements. He considered it had been most detrimental to our commerce, and productive of much friction between Germany, France, and ourselves. In all cases of fraud he would approve of the penal clauses of the Act being retained, but in other respects he should be glad to see it repealed.

Mr. Elijah Helm, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was the next witness. He said that during the last eight years he had had many opportunities of observing the operation of the Act. His duties brought him into intimate acquaintance with many branches of business, with merchants, manufacturers, and travellers, in the foreign, colonial, and home trades, and with many foreigners visiting Manchester on business. Many cases of difficulty, trouble, and loss caused by the administration of the Act had come under his notice, and some had been the subject of correspondence between the Chamber and the Commissioners of Customs. He considered that the effect of those portions of the Act which dealt with the limitation of proprietary trade marks and false descriptions had been very beneficial. They had strengthened and extended the habit of truthfulness in the descriptive marks applied to merchandise. Instances had occurred in which trade had been lost to British industries owing to the absence of similar legislation in foreign countries. In this way part of the foreign demand for bleached cotton yarn had been diverted from Great Britain to Holland and Austria. But altogether the establishment and observance of higher standards of honesty in the country had tended to create confidence in the accuracy of marks placed on British goods, and to enlarge and give stability to British trade. Though they suffered at first from the competition of improperly marked foreign goods, they had gained by the higher reputation accorded to their name and works. Even yet such competition was in some cases injurious, but in spite of this most manufacturers and merchants were in favour of maintaining the greater portion of the Act. The experience of Manchester with reference to section 16 had induced a general conviction that this section had inflicted serious injury on British foreign trade, and that it had occasioned much friction, confusion, and annoyance, even in the home trade. It appointed the Customs authorities an agency for the detection of false trade marks and false description of merchandise of foreign origin. That, he thought, was its sole advantage, though, doubtless, those who favoured a Protectionist policy would be able to find other reasons for approving it. On the other hand, it had been the means of diverting from this country to competing nations an incalculable though certainly a substantial amount of demand for goods in colonial and foreign markets formerly directed to England.

DR. IBSEN'S NEW PLAY AT THE STRAND.

Dr. Ibsen is fortunate in possessing a little circle of devotees, who are ready to accept with enthusiasm anything he chooses to write. If his plays have no obvious interpretation these disciples find them none the less exquisite, and, though they differ widely among themselves as to what the symbolical references may chance to mean, they are none the less—perhaps all the more—convinced that the significance would be all that is sublime if they could only guess what it was. The information that Dr. Ibsen had written a play called "John Gabriel Borkman" was, of course, a preliminary to the announcement that it was being translated and would be given. One thing may be freely conceded with regard to this production: it is, happily, free from the suggestiveness which renders some of this writer's plays so peculiarly offensive. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand how anyone can pretend to feel the very remotest interest in the conversations which make up the fraudulent banker and his family which are here set forth in the guise of a play. So far as can be detected by the ordinary observer, there is little or no "symbolism" in Dr. Ibsen's latest composition. The subject—to speak of "plot" or "story" would convey a totally false impression, for neither exists—is all on the surface. John Gabriel Borkman was manager of a bank, has stolen the money entrusted to his charge, was duly sentenced to, and underwent, five years' penal servitude. With him, his wife, her sister, and his son, the quasi play is concerned, and to those who do not belong to the cult it will surely seem that a more exasperating and disagreeable family have rarely, if ever, appeared on the stage. The business begins when Borkman has been out of prison for three years, living in the same house as his wife, but holding no communication with her or, possibly, it should rather be said she holds none with him, being naturally disgusted with his conduct. As for Borkman, he has an excellent opinion of himself. As a rule, criminals do find some excuse for their crimes, and try to deceive themselves as well as others, with regard to their motives. Borkman is no exception. He had a skirmish with the police, he suffered for his theft, and the effect is has on him, he explain, is to make him "feel like a Napoleon who has been maimed in his first battle." He also thinks that he resembles a "wounded eagle." "I have acquitted myself," this preposterous creature has the effrontery to say, and he asks his wife, "If others had had the power"—that is, access to the money—"do you think they wouldn't have acted as I did?" The suggestion is, if there are no honest cashiers in existence is negatived by every-day experience ; indeed, it is evident that if there were none, or if a sensible proportion of them were Borkmans, the business of banking could never be carried on. This Mrs. Borkman perceives. "No one but you would have done it" is the reply she makes, induced by long knowledge of her husband's disposition and as for the excuses he puts forward in defence of his conduct. "You have never loved anything outside yourself ; that is the secret of the whole matter," she says "with a gesture of repulsion," as the stage directions indicate. Doubtless the lady is right, except that it is not a "secret," but merely a simple explanation. It any will judge for themselves whether the history of those most uncomfortable people—so far as it is a history—was worth writing.

Before Borkman married this shrewd judge of character he was in love with her sister Ella. Ella has money, and is supporting the "wounded eagle," and his family. Her securities were in Borkman's bank, and he takes enormous credit to himself for what he considers his nobility of action in sparing her property when he stole everything else that he could lay his hands on. She has educated and brought up his son Erhart, and a great deal of the dialogue is devoted to a dispute between the sisters as to which of them, mother or aunt, shall have the privilege of the young man's society ; a problem which he solves in a very natural manner by running away with a wealthy widow. Then Borkman goes out and tardily dies in the snow ; and the sisters, having nothing else to quarrel about, Erhart being married and Borkman happily dead, join hands. Dr. Ibsen is supposed to be a teacher, but what he is endeavouring to teach here, how any human being can be the better or the wiser for an introduction to John Gabriel Borkman, is a mystery not to be fathomed. The people of the play live and move and have their being in a world apart, which seems to have no relation to the world in front of the footlights. The effect they create is that of an ugly dream. Everything that was possible appeared to have been done for the representation of the work. Miss Genevieve Ward as Mrs. Borkman and Miss Elizabeth Robins as Ella threw themselves into their parts with a sincerity and earnestness, a thoughtfulness and regard for the task they had undertaken, which was pathetic, considering how small were the results that they could by any possibility achieve. It has been proved on several occasions, by failures to attract at various theatres, how extremely limited is the little circle of those who accept Dr. Ibsen as a "master," but those who do so will, doubtless, appreciate the labours of these two accomplished actresses. Mrs. Tree makes Mrs. Wilton so bright and pleasant that the lady really seems to have strayed into an "Ibsen play" by mistake. Miss Dora Barton did prettily what she had to do. *Mr. W. H. Vernon, as the monstrously egotistical* Borkman, may be supposed *to satisfy every requirement*, Mr. James Welch contributed a careful sketch of Foldal, one of Borkman's victims, who forgives him and tolerates much petulance and insolence, and Mr. Martin Harvey represented Erhart.

Gaumpkoff Pasha has made a statement. In the Crown Prince's Palace at Larissa he says he found letters, "of which one, from the Minister of War, was in reply to complaints about the cheating carried on by the army contractors. The present Turkish Army is one of the finest the Ottoman Empire ever sent into the field. The General Staff is excellent, and as to the men, when my adjutant said to one of the Redifs 'Are you not sorry to have left your family ?' he received the reply, 'What, sorry ? We are happy to sacrifice our miserable lives for the Padisha.' And others exclaimed, 'Why, we were only born for this glorious day.'"

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Mrs Crake, one of five surviving residents who were living in Datchet at the time of the Queen's accession, has offered to erect a handsome cross in the village as a memorial of Her Majesty's reign.

The Countess of Jersey, who was accompanied by the Earl of Jersey, was present at the National Union of Teachers at Swansea last week, and received purses containing donations on behalf of the charities of the union. The sums in the purses amounted to £10,700, the largest amount ever yet collected.

Miss Bassett, a distinguished *diplomée* of the Northern Union of England, has been conducting a series of lessons, in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society, throughout different parts of Ireland, and has been particularly successful. Miss Bassett's cookery demonstrations were largely attended and considered most practically useful by the principal families in the surrounding neighbourhood, and her lectures on laundry work were also much appreciated.

Baroness Gabriele Possauer von Ehrenthal boasts the honour of being the first doctor of medicine in Vienna. Although she has only recently obtained the Vienna degree, she has already held one for some years at the University of Zurich, where she was a student. The rector of the Vienna University, at the solemn promotion, delivered a highly complimentary speech, laying stress upon the fact that this was the first time in the annals of the university that this honour had been bestowed upon a lady. Whatever views people held on the question, surely everybody ought to admit that the widening of the views as regards the fair sex was bound to benefit the whole of mankind.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's new book, "Through Finland in Carts," is promised by Messrs A. and C. Black for publication this week. It is an account of a journey from Russia on the East to the borders of Lapland on the North, and describes a country almost unknown to the ordinary tourist, where adventure is still possible. It is fully illustrated.

A number of Danish sick nurses and ladies interested in the matter of nursing have gone to Greece. Of these, ten have gone on the initiative of Frau Holmblad, whose husband was Greek Consul-General for Denmark, and who has in every way provided well for the nurses. Also from Sweden several ladies have gone to Greece in order to offer their services.

An Irish lady residing in Greece is presenting the Queen of Italy with a cloth and neck-rest of Irish lace, with the Queen's crown embroidered in the centre on the finest linen. The design has been redrawn from the Queen of Italy's crown by the Countess of Bective. The order is being executed at the London depot of the Irish Industries Association, 20, Motcomb-street, where Queen Margherita's crown can be seen.

Grief in Persia for a deceased husband is limited to a fortnight, and then a woman marries again as soon as she has a chance.

Billiards are so much in favour with the women of St. Louis that a public billiard-room is in course of erection. This will be attached to a club, somewhat unique of its kind, since at present there is only one public billiard saloon for women, and that is at Vienna.

A London lady who was recently forced, through financial reverses to betake herself to a remote Sussex village, has been able to support herself by flower farming, which is a lucrative new industry for women. She is one of a number of English women with business ability who are getting good incomes from farms devoted to the cultivation of violets, lilies, or other flowers.

The sum of £400,000 would not be an extravagant estimate of the value of the Queen's china at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor, considering that the Sèvres dessert service in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor is valued at £100,000, and the rose du Barri vases in the corridor, at £50,000 while there are six Sevres vases at Buckingham Palace for which there would be an eager competition if they were put up to-morrow at £30,000.

Mrs Clara Omo, well known as a Western "cowboy," died recently at her home in Perry, Okla. She was a famous woman in her part of the country, and she claimed to have killed five men during her "wild and woolly career" on the plains. Mrs Omo was born in New York City, but when a child removed with her parents to Kansas. In a hand-to-hand encounter with a desperado in Little Blackfoot Canyon, near Butte Mont., she killed him by shooting him with a pistol.

There was a great deal of talk a little while ago about the fringe having gone out of fashion. But, despite other styles of hairdressing having become so fashionable, the fringe seems likely to remain among us as many years as it has hitherto done. The reason for this is that there are some faces that this style of hairdressing is more becoming to than any other, and also because women have grown far more sensible of late, and when they find a style of hair to suit them they stick to it, despite the fact that it is not so ultra smart, perhaps, as a new style that is the favourite whim of the moment.

In certain parts of Holland, when a young man thinks he loves a girl he asks her for a match to light his cigar at the door of the parental home. This is done to let the parents know that something is intended, and if the visit is repeated and the same thing occurs no doubt is left in the minds of the old folk, and they proceed to investigate the young man's character and antecedents. When he calls a third time they are prepared to give him an answer. If his suit is looked upon with favour, he is for the first time invited inside and given a match. If refused, he produces his own match, lights a cigar, and walks away.

A Californian paper states that Miss Elaine Telfor, a young lady of eighteen summers, has become such an adept at bagpipe-playing that she is "sought all along the coast to give colour to the gatherings of the men from Burns's land. It is explained that Miss Telfor, though an American by birth as well as residence, comes of Scottish stock, her father being an Ayrshire man" who traces his ancestry to Robert Bruce." Miss Telfor is a slightly built maiden, but "she carries herself with the proverbial stateliness of the piper, and marches to the tunes she plays." She is fairly ablaze with medals and decorations, which have been bestowed upon her by the admiring Scottish Societies of California.

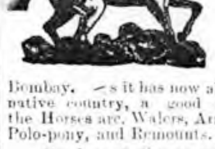
The girl who has two strings to her bow occupies a position both difficult and dangerous. In the first place, she must so dispense her favours that neither of them knows which is the favoured one. Secondly, she must keep them both "on" by keeping them both "off." And, thirdly, she must preserve, at the very least, an armed neutrality between them. Altogether, enlisting is much safer. We all know the adage about falling to the ground between two stools. Besides, there is something not "nice"—to say the least of it—about a girl who can skilfully and continuously manipulate a couple of lovers. No woman is to blame for attracting two wooers at one and the same time ; but she is to blame if one, or both, are not put out of suspense as soon as possible.

I made an interesting discovery the other day by the aid of mathematics (says the writer of "Wisdom Let Loose" in "Pearson's Magazine.") A leading physician has said that science in the last thirty years has increased the life of woman by three and a half years, and the life of a man by two and a half years. Now, it follows from this fact that in time the world will be peopled exclusively by women. If the average woman lives a year longer than the average man, the number of women will soon be greater than the number of men, and this feminine superiority in numbers will continue until there are no men left, and the inhabitants of the globe are all women. It is a startling thing to find that in course of time we shall all be women, but mathematics is full of startling surprises.

The honeymoon is fashionable ; therefore every newly-married pair must go on their honeymoon. But a honeymoon is an expensive luxury. The expense of a month's holidaying—for two—is something to be seriously considered. It is told of a young doctor who was married recently, but had not much money to come and go on, that he hit upon the following plan to appease the bride and society without incurring expense. He didn't explain his position to the girl—it is not always safe or easy to do that—and he didn't go to the money lenders. He simply fixed upon Earlings the best place in the world to have a honeymoon, and they started off amidst the good wishes of a gay crowd of friends. When they reached the first station the stationmaster gave him a telegram informing him that his presence was urgently required in town, and back they had to go; but it appeared that he didn't give up his tickets, and a week or so later the wife found in his pocket two tickets for the place at which their trip had been interrupted, bearing the date of their wedding day. They set her thinking, and when he came home he confessed the truth, and they have since loved each other better than ever. It was a plan pre-arranged with a friend at home, and it satisfied the demands of society.

By command of the Queen a Drawing Room was held on May 14 at Buckingham Palace by her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on behalf of her Majesty. With the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York out of town, the royal circle was somewhat restricted ; but the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany attended. The presentation list was full, and the carriages having all open windows, the beautiful dresses and bouquets were seen to much advantage in the brilliant sunshine prevailing. Red roses and a variety of bright blooms were in great evidence. Among those who arrived at the palace by the Ambassador's Entrance were Lord Salisbury, the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Creighton (wife of the new Bishop of London), the Spanish Ambassador, Lord Cross, the Roumanian Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. de Staal, the new Chinese Minister, the Persian Minister ; the Japanese Minister, the Turkish Ambassador, Sir Francis Knolly, the Austrian Ambassador, and Lord George Hamilton.

There are some interesting particulars of the King and Queen of Greece in the current Lady's Realm. Both are devoted to the sea :—The Queen is never so happy as when on her yacht, and she possesses the distinction, as we have before pointed out, of being the only lady admiral in the world. The late Czar, who was fondly attached to his beautiful cousin, conferred on her this naval dignity, and, next to the Evangelismos, the charity in which she takes the greatest personal interest, is the admirable Seamen's Home, established by herself, which proves a true haven of refuge to all foreign sailors who have to make a more or less long sojourn in the Aegean Sea. Many stories of the King are told. One of these is to the effect that on a dark winter night in 1882 his Majesty was walking along one of the quays surrounding the Piræus, when he was heard by a soldier on guard. "Who goes there?" The King hesitated, being unwilling to reveal his indentity, and turning abruptly, he walked rapidly away. The soldier fired, slightly grazing his sovereign's shoulder. The next day the sentry was greatly surprised to receive an invitation to the Palace, Complimenting him on his excellent aim and attention to duty, the King with his own hand pinned on the astonished soldier's coat the Order of the Redemptor. The Duke of Sparta, the writer of the article goes on to say, he is very unlike his brothers and sisters. He is said to resemble his Russian grandfather in character. He is reserved, observant, cultivated, and cautious. He not only speaks, but he writes familiarly Greek, German, English, Russian, Danish, and French, and it is due to his efforts that the Greek Army is in so efficient a state as it now is. On his marriage the Duke was voted an income of 4,000. a yearly. He and the Duchess have a pretty country house at Morea, but both he and his wife profess to prefer town life.



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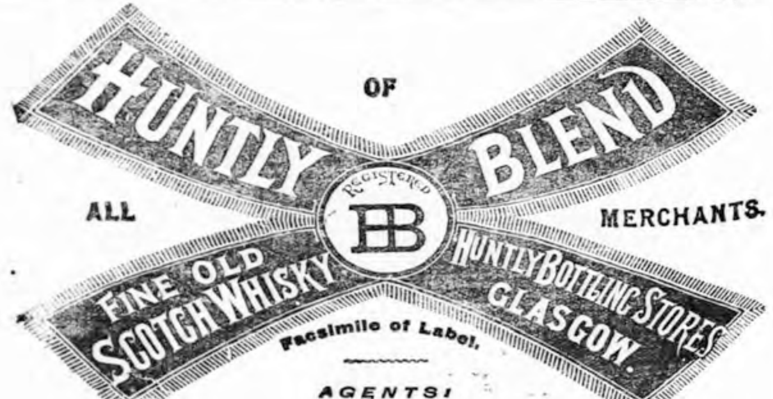

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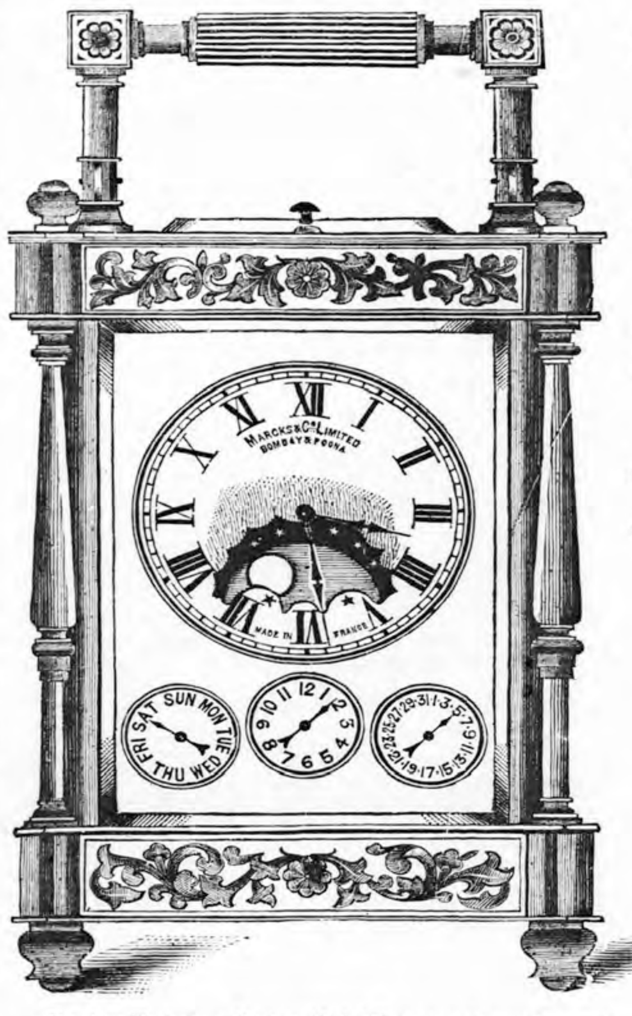
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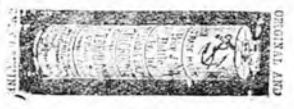

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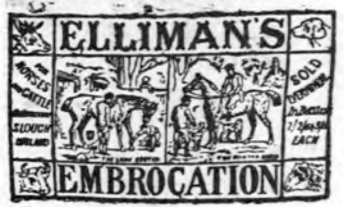

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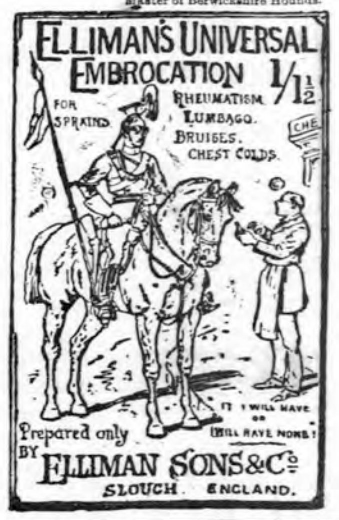
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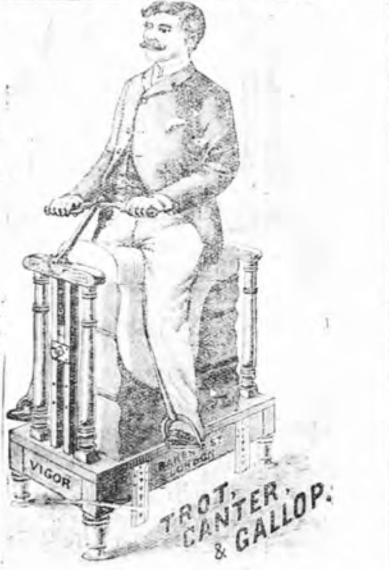

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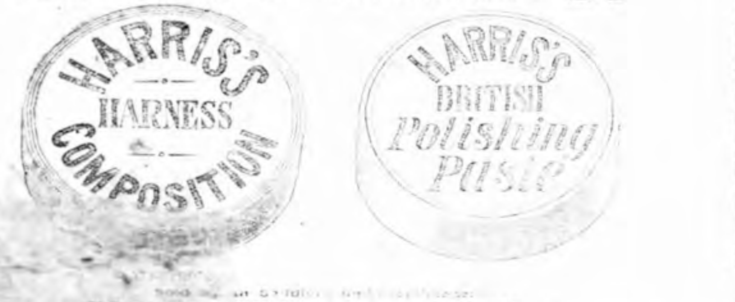
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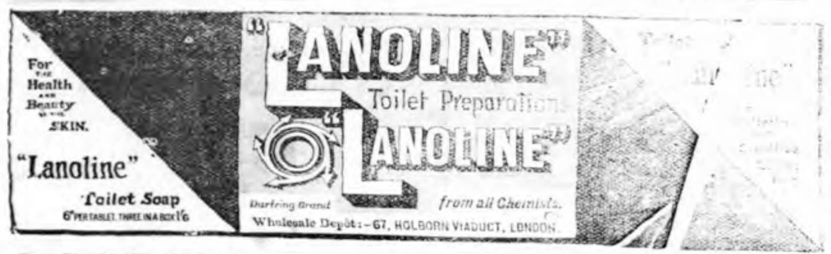

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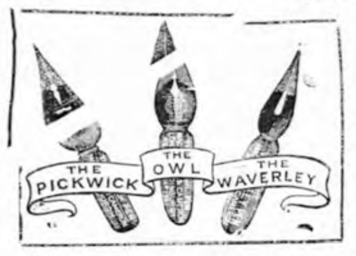

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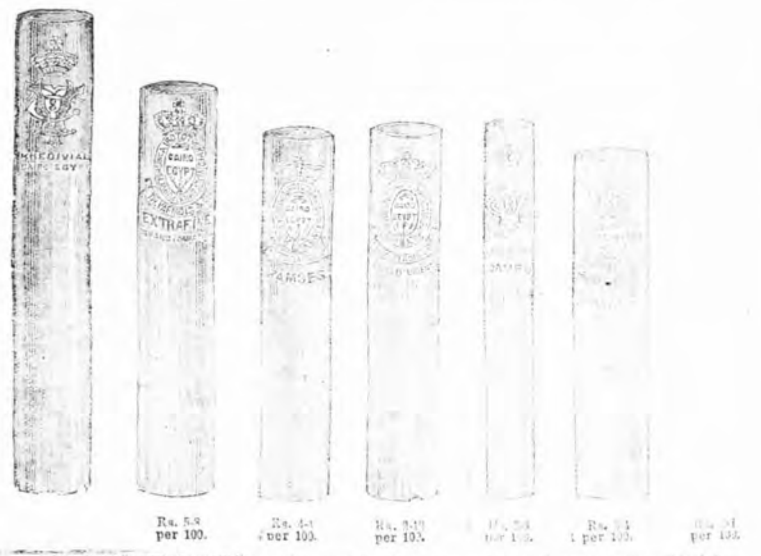
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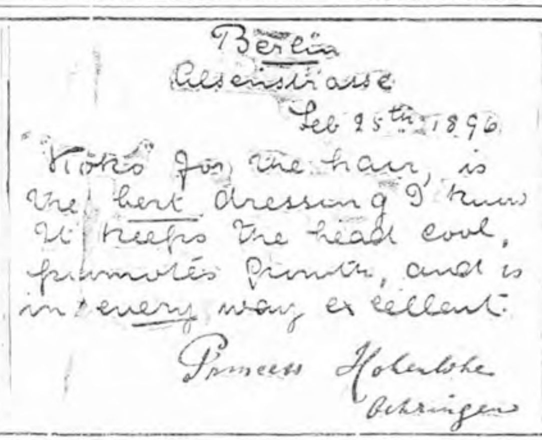

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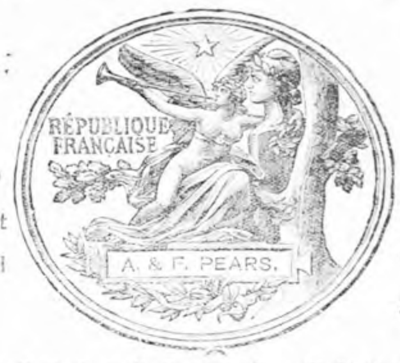

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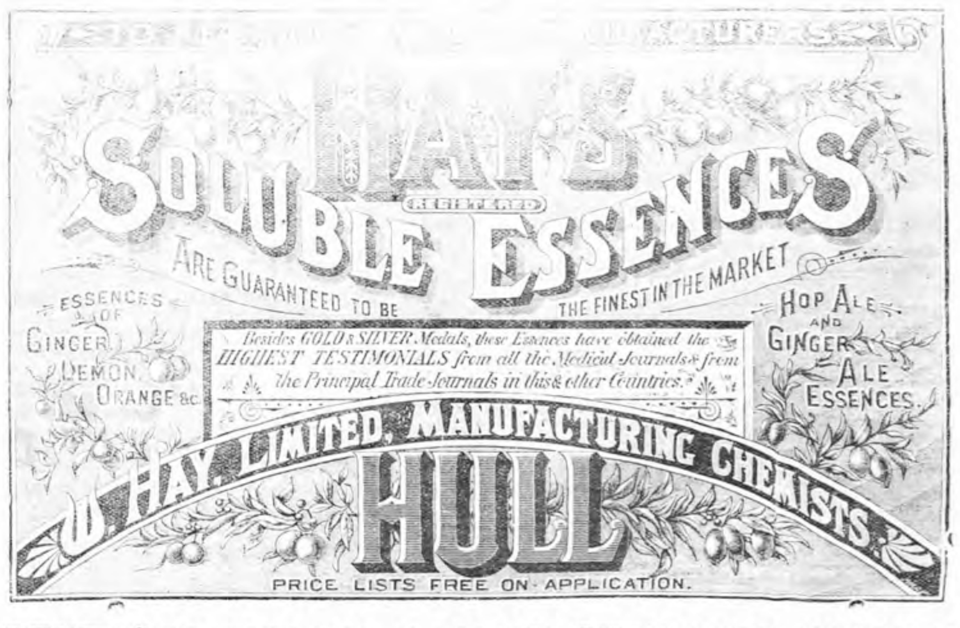
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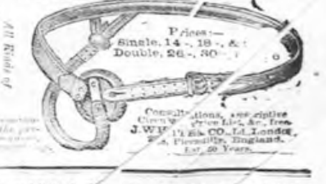

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